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JOB
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SUMMER EDITION, 1946

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CREATING GREATER GOOD-WILL
AMONG MEN THROUGH
BETTER UNDERSTANDING?
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These are the Roots

America's Children—millions of them!

White, Black, Red, Brown, Yellow — and Mixtures of these.

All created in the image and likeness of God.

All vibrantly alive, carefree, and looking forward eagerly to the future.

All accepting those about them as fellow passengers on the voyage of life.

All feeling that the world will remain as rosy-hued as it is in their eyes today.

All marching into the future with heads high, and hearts filled with the wonder and joy of living—of being FREE Americans—

Truly are they the roots of all that we can ever hope to be!

What about these children of ours, America?

Shall we let these roots grow in TRUTH and BEAUTY as the Author of Creation intended that they should?

Or will those of us who have lived long enough, and narrowly enough to have our minds warped with TWISTED NOTIONS OF RACE AND CREED—tie millstones of HATRED and PREJUDICE about the feet of these young people of ours?

Shall we try to use eyes blurred by unjust customs and un-American traditions; hands roughened by too long a use of the master's whip; and souls bound by cords of "I-am-better-than-thou"—to try to paint for these young people another canvas to take the place of the one painted on Calvary's Hill to GLORIFY THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN?

Shall we? What about it, America?

PULLING...TOGETHER

Published Quarterly
A Program Designed to Improve Human Relationship

A. V. Mundy, *Editor*
Dr. W. H. Dinkins, *Contributing Editor*
S. J. Phillips, *Consultant*
John Washinton, *Advertising*

SUMMER EDITION, 1946 VOL. III—NO. 9

Our Policy

Without abridgement of opportunity to acquire them because of race, color, or religion, our objectives for ALL Americans are:

1. **Educational, moral, living, and social standards of such a nature as to merit the good will and cooperation of their fellow Americans.**
2. **Understanding sufficient to recognize and respect character, wherever it exists.**
3. **Decent, livable home surroundings.**
4. **Adequate educational, health, and recreation facilities.**
5. **Economic privileges in keeping with their capabilities and achievements.**
6. **Full protection of the law.**
7. **The privilege of participating in civic, local, and national affairs.**
8. **The right to enjoy the privileges of American citizenship according to their merits, fitness and ability.**

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Editorial Comment . . .

LEGISLATION ALONE WON'T DO IT

Time and again the question has been raised as to whether or not adequate legislation can remedy inequalities of opportunity that exist among the racial groups that make up our national life. It is our opinion that while laws will help in some instances, the idea of justice and fair play must emanate from the individuals that make up a community—rather than the laws that govern it.

"The law," according to Charles Houston, eminent Negro jurist, "is simply a body of regulations which have no content axcept as it is poured into them by people—by their customs, traditions and interpretations." And again, "Law is not self activating but it is set in motion by people—judges, lawyers, enforcement officers—and these human beings are products of the environments in which they live." It is upon these considerations that our opinions are based.

While legislation such as the Gaines Case in which ruling was made that facilities substantially equal to those available to white students must also be made available by the State to Negro students who desire them; the case dealing with transportation in which ruling was handed down that the right of Negroes to equal facilities for interstate train travel on Pullmans and dining cars, must be recognized; and the ruling that was made by the Supreme Court in the Texas Primary decision—means a great deal to the cause of Negro opportunity, it does not adequately take care of the situation.

It is a known fact that while all of this, and similar legislation, has been passed in good faith, it has been put into practice in very limited measures. One state sets aside $25,000 to be used as scholarships to provide the "facilities substantially equal to those of whites" for thousands of Negro youth of this state who are seeking higher education. One table is put behind a curtain in a dining car to furnish "equal facilities for interstate train travel" and six Negroes in a given community in the South are permitted to register for voting. Thus is the legislation, which we hailed with delight, satisfied. Of course we have redress to the courts—if we can raise the tremendous sums necessary to secure this redress. No people can afford to live in the courts—least of all the Negro.

Booker T. Washington's advice to the Negro, to make friends with his next door white neighbor, contained more wisdom than is evident on the surface (and this does not mean that one has to be an "Uncle Tom" to establish friendship.) Honest dealings, dependability, self respect and all other qualities that go to make up real manhood—win the acclaim of southern whites just as they do of people everywhere. Since the content of the law is "poured into it by the people who administer it"—and since most of the administering is done by white America, the Negro's salvation seems to lie in selling himself to white America in the finest way possible. The morale of each community that makes up this land of ours, will have to be lifted to such a level that the need of justice and fair play for ALL men within our borders will be seen.

While it is necessary that collective pressure continue to be exercised upon courts, legislatures, and other law enactment and enforcement agencies, it is equally necessary that the Negro cultivate the good-will of the white man as a friend and neighbor. A feeling of trust is developed between men working together in a community for civic and economic improvement. Such relationships permit members of all groups to know and understand each other better. In this way the idea of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God becomes a living influence, and men do right for Right's sake. Under such conditions there are no evasions or halfway measures.

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The $64.00 Question

The biggest stumbling block that has stood in the way of any appreciable degree of team work between white and black Americans, particularly in the South, has been the question of "social equality, social intermingling and intermarriage."

Our common destiny here in America is too closely tied up with world problems to think in terms of ourselves alone, and world problems are too big and grave to concentrate valuable time and effort upon such small, purely individual questions as those dealing with social tastes and emotions.

Every man has the right to choose his own friends, to have his own traditions, to say who shall enter his home. No man has the right to force himself upon another, or to gainsay his traditions. If the members of any group wish to bar the members of another group from its purely social affairs, the group is perfectly within its right to do so and the other group has the right to exercise similar restraint in so far as its own group's social activities are concerned. This is a part of man's inalienable rights. The acceptance of this apparently unquestionable fact would make possible a type of teamwork that would open up for this nation of ours, particularly the southern portion of it, an era of progress that would be unparalleled in past history.

Of course, it would have to be realized by all parties concerned that this "inalienable right" to accept or deny people obtains ONLY in the field of individual social tastes. No people have the right to bar others from the means of earning a decent living, getting education for their children, living in comfortable home surroundings, etc., and call these things "social equality." All such factors as these are economic and should be treated as such. The right to earn an honest living, to fill a job that one is qualified to fill, can, by no stretch of the imagination, be classed as a privilege that belongs to any one group. American ideals and principles would cease to exist and America would not be America—if such ideas were generally accepted by its people.

The things over which we disagree and hate each other seem so little when reduced to their simplest terms, that one wonders how an intelligent, enlightened people can stand in their own way so long. The average white American wants a decent, livable home, opportunities for those entrusted to his care, security against poverty and old age, the right of a free man in a free country (including friends of his own choice.) The average black American wants exactly these same things. This land of ours with its Christian heritage, its rich resources and its 130,000,000 people offers ample opportunities for both of these Americans to attain their desires. All that is needed is for each to be given the opportunity to develop to his fullest capacity in order that he might make his contribution to the common welfare. Why then, in the name of common sense, can't this be done?

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"The greatest quality in a Nation is JUSTICE.

The greatest quality in man is LOYALTY.

Where there is loyalty there is safety, and where there is safety there is progress.

Treachery makes the worthless man.

Loyalty makes the good man.

Loyalty to your country, your friends, your beliefs, your ancestry, your promises and your purposes—is what makes Life worthwhile.

Loyalty is COURAGE and DEVOTION."—Ford Motor Company.

Pulitzer Prize Editorial For 1945

An editorial by Hodding Carter, published on August 27, 1945, in The Delta Democrat-Times, Greenville, Miss.

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Company D of the 168th Regiment, which is stationed in Leghorn, Italy, is composed altogether of white troops, some from the East, some from the South, some from the Midwest and West Coast. Company D made an unusual promise earlier this month. The promise was made in the form of a communication to their fellow Americans of the 442nd Infantry Regiment, whose motto is "Go for Broke," and it was subscribed to unanimously by the officers and men of Company D.

In brief, the communications pledged the help of Company D in convincing the folks back home that "you are fully deserving of all the privileges with which we ourselves are bestowed." The soldiers to whom that promise was made are Japanese-Americans in the United States Army, and no troops have chalked up a better combat record. Their record is good.

These Nisei were selected by Gen. Francis H. Cox, commander of the military area in which they are stationed, to lead the final victory parade, so they marched 3,000 strong at the head of thousands of the other Americans. Their battle flag with three presidential unit citation streamers floating above them, their commander, a Wisconsin white colonel, leading them, some of the Nisei must have been thinking of the soul-carking days last October when they spearheaded the attacks that opened the Vosges Mountain doorway to Strasbourg.

Rescue of a Lost Battalion

Some of them were probably remembering how they, on another bloody day, had snatched the Thirty-Sixth Division's lost battalion of Texans from the encircling Germans, and how many of them were bearing scars from those two engagements which alone had cost the Nisei boys from Hawaii and the West Coast 2,300 casualties.

Perhaps these yellow-skinned Americans, to whose Japanese kinsmen we have administered a terrific and long overdue defeat, were holding their eyes higher because of the pledge of their white fellow soldiers and fellow Americans of Company D. Perhaps when they gazed at their combat flag, the motto, "Go for Broke," emblazoned thereon took on a different meaning. "Go for Broke" is the Hawaiian-Japanese slang expression for shooting the works in a dice game.

The loyal Nisei have shot the works. From the beginning of the war they have been on trial, in and out of uniform, in the Army camps and relocation centers, as combat troops in Europe and as front-line interrogators, propagandists and combat intelligence personnel in the Pacific, where their capture meant prolonged and hideous torture. And even yet they have not satisfied their critics.

Injustice Toward the Nisei

It is so easy for a dominant race to explain good or evil, patriotism or treachery, courage or cowardice in terms of skin color. So easy and so tragically wrong. Too many have committed a wrong against the loyal Nisei, who by the thousands have proved themselves good Americans, even while others of us, by our actions against them, have shown ourselves to be bad Americans.

Nor is the end of this misconception in sight. Those Japanese-American soldiers who paraded at Leghorn, in the commemoration of the defeat of the nation from which their fathers came, will meet other enemies, other obstacles as forbidding as those of war. A lot of people will begin saying, as soon as these boys take off their uniforms, that a Jap is a Jap, and that the Nisei deserve no consideration. A large majority won't say or believe this, but an active

(Continued on page 8)

Governor William M. Tuck of the Commonwealth of Virginia is here pictured with two officers of the High School Cadet Corps of the Richmond Public Schools. Thus does the Governor show his interest in what is being done by both the white and Negro youth of Virginia for the development of the man-power of the Commonwealth. This picture was used in two-tone color as the cover page for the May 1946 issue of the Virginia Education Bulletin.

Educating For Tolerance

According to Edwin R. Embree, President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and chairman of Chicago's Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, our educational setup includes:

Twenty million young people enrolled in the nation's elementary schools; seven million pupils behind desks in the high schools of the country; one million, five hundred thousand men and women in the colleges and universities of America; three million who have already graduated, and approximately one million, three hundred thousands persons engaged in the teaching profession.

According to the commonly accepted definition of education, it is the job of this gigantic machinery to give those involved the knowledge, skills and understanding necessary to enable them to live successful lives among their fellowmen. It seems as if such a setup, working along the right lines, ought to be able to turn out millions of REAL Americans annually—Americans who believe in freedom, who have ideals based on democracy, who realize that ours is a land of many people, and our future welfare lies in giving ALL of these people the opportunity to make their fullest contribution to the American way of life.

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PULITZER PRIZE EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 7)

minority can have its way against an apathetic majority.

It seems to us that Nisei slogan, "Go for Broke," could be adopted by all Americans of good will in the days ahead. We have got to shoot the works in a fight for tolerance. Those boys of Company D point the way. Japan's surrender will be signed aboard the Missouri and Gen. MacArthur's part will be a symbolic "Show Me."

Georgia's Citizens Council

Through the various activities carried on in connection with war needs, the citizens of Georgia learned that a great deal more could be accomplished for the common welfare if groups pooled their resources, their information, and their energies and worked together for the common good. In the light of this knowledge Georgia's Governor Arnall and its General Assembly brought into existence the Georgia Citizens' Council, composed of 21 outstanding men and women leaders from various civic groups, the church, and the business life of the state. The established objectives of this group are "to serve as a permanent adjunct of the State government to mobilize the civic, church, and service organizations in more effective programs to improve the human resources of the State."

This Council, in making a study of Georgia's human resources, found, among other things, that Selective Service tests showed 17 more Georgia men per thousand had been rejected for mental disease than the National average; that 16 more per thousand had been rejected for educational deficiencies; that 15 more white men and 55 more Negro men had been rejected for syphilis than the National average, and that 8 per cent more per thousand had been rejected for hernia than the National average.

The Youth Division of the Citizens Council, through the cooperation of various State Departments, found out that: only three out of every ten boys and girls who entered school in Georgia get beyond the seventh grade; ten per cent of the population of Georgia's state prison system is composed of boys and girls 12 to 18 years of age—not including the large number of inmates of homes for delinquent children.

As dark as Georgia's picture of human resources looks, it would, in all probability, be duplicated in many areas of the South were a similar comprehensive study made. The Citizens Council enlisted the voluntary services, advice, and counsel of more than 250 other outstanding professional and lay citizens and have gone to work with a will to improve Georgia's human resources.

Teen-age programs for both white and Negro youth are being carefully planned and executed under the supervision of trained workers; Community leaders are working with juvenile courts through a Parents and Community Coooperation Section; another group of 23 people is providing INCENTIVES for boys and girls to do community service in preparation for citizenship. Fifty Georgia counties are working through this Junior Citizenship Section for the selection of the BOY OF THE YEAR and the GIRL OF THE YEAR. In one county an outstanding Georgia citizen donated $500 bonds to be awarded to the White Boy and Girl of the Year and to the Negro Boy and Girl of the Year.

The Council, through its Child Labor Section, prepared and promoted Child Labor Laws that are designed to prevent all of Georgia's children from being exploited by unscrupulous employers, and from working in hazardous occupations. A Compulsory Education Law that requires children to remain in school until the age of 16 has been recently passed. Other phases of the Georgia Citizens Council deal with the expanding or recreational opportunities for youth and adults; the improvement of educational standards; the safeguarding of public health through the curbing of syphilis and other communicable diseases; and such other problems the solution of which will insure a better type of living for all of Georgia's people.

At an April meeting of the Council a poll taken among its members showed that it is the concensus of opinion among the members of this organization that "youth guidance for colored people is even more important than for whites." At this same meeting the Nehi Corporation of Columbus, Georgia, offered the Council the services of a Negro welfare worker to assist in the promotion and planning of guidance work among the Negro youth of Georgia. The Council accepted the offer and agreed that the Teen-age Center Section and the Leadership Training Section of the Recreation Division would sponsor workshops and institutes for both white and colored leaders of Georgia.

A council member, in addressing that body recently, used these significant words: "We want the American way of life to survive, the Democratic way. But if we are to maintain our American way of life we must make it work." Georgia's Citizens Council, in seeking to build a better way of life for all of Georgia's people, is bound to make a definite contribution to the welfare of the State.

"HOME"

"The House Beautiful" magazine defines home in the following manner: HOME—Shelter from rain; protection from sun and snow; a shield from prying eyes; a place in which to eat, sleep, change clothes and take a bath, a spot to go when you want to be alone

A place that says to the husband, "Welcome home, Darling, here's your slumber chair and your paper and your slippers." And to the wife, "Relax Sweetheart, take it easy. Here's that dream world of mechanized housekeeping to bring you new leisure." To the children, "Why not bring your school mates over? Here's your new rumpus room, your own special play spot, full of your own things." And to friends: "Come in, join our fun—this is our hearthside, our haven, our home . . . the most wonderful thing that ever happened to anybody."

Then there's that other definition of HOME, the one given by the guy who didn't have any poetry in his soul. It went something like this: HOME—A filling station in the daytime and a parking lot at night.

Without Barrier Of Race

By CLARISSA K. DILLARD

Mrs. Dillard is a member of the faculty of Virginia Union University, Richmond.

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Perhaps never before in the long history of mankind has there been a greater need for racial understanding. Moreover the great and significant theme of "One World" so ably espoused by Willkie and others after him is predicated on "respect for the individual."

The church, once interested largely in things celestial, has long since come to realize that good Christians must also be good citizens. And so, the Federal Council of Churches in America, at its recent Columbus, Ohio, meeting, went definitely on record as favoring liberalization and democratization of human conduct in America as between races, individuals, and people. Likewise the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association who might easily live handsomely simply publishing the doings and activities of people have felt it their responsibility and obligation to place squarely before our President the need to achieve the peace through effective cooperation here in America and indeed here in the South.

Harry Emerson Fosdick, speaking in New York several Sundays ago placed this issue before his constituents more succinctly than I have heard it before when he said "Life is not made of neutrals." Continuing, Dr. Fosdick declared "we do not have, habitually, three choices, pro, con, and indifference, but only two. These are as you may have guessed, pro and con."

What are the great questions today on which a man must be pro or con? That the ability to live together as brothers should and can be practiced in America, including the South, is the answer of one organization and the essence of the narrative which follows.

From the beginning of its existence the Young Women's Christian Association has been a trail blazer. Founded as it was to provide homes for women and girls who came into the cities, the association tried to help these young people adjust themselves to city life. The association organized Bible classes for the spiritual growth of the young woman and organized classes in the three R's for their educational advancement. Thus the Y. W. C. A. demonstrated the practicality of adult education. The public school took over the education of adults, and the "Y" looked to new fields of endeavor. Turning the glance inward, the Y. W. C. A. realized that "the abundant life" was not possible with so much emphasis on doing things for people; more can be done if the emphasis is placed upon work with people. It was the student group in the movement which came forward asking for a new purpose changed so that young women not members of certain restricted religious faiths could too become members. Through their efforts the whole Association came to a momentous decision to allow any one who made a personal pledge to be eligible for membership.

Again the student in studying the new purpose found the aim "to build a fellowship of women and girls devoted to the task of realizing in our common life those ideals of personal and social living to which we are committed by our faith as Christians." In this endeavor we seek to understand Jesus and to share his love for all people. In 1940 the matter of Negroes in most communities not being a part of the mainstream's was brought to the attention of the National Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

An interracial commission was formed to study interracial practices within the association. This commission made a report of its findings and offered thirty-five recommendations. These were circularized to all associations for study.

War activities delayed the next convention until March 1946. In the meantime the Interracial Charter for the National Board was adopted. This charter which follows was discussed with all its implications at the convention. Its passage made the Young Women's Christian Association the first National Christian Organization to take a definite stand on race.

The Interracial Charter

The Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States since the early days have recognized their role in society as an organization for all women and girls, and particularly those who by reason of economic, cultural or social environment have not had opportunity to make their full contribution to the common life. To them the Association may potentially be, and often has been, a bulwark against unfavorable circumstance and a channel of creative endeavor.

Today racial tensions threaten not only the well-being of our communities but also the possibility of a peaceful world. Women of the minority races in America form more than one-tenth of the Association constituency, and have a direct claim to the organization's understanding and support. That this responsibility has been recognized and accepted is clear from the evidence of succeeding convention actions. In 1936, the convention voted that

"Associations should continue to work for the building of a society nearer to the Kingdom of God by attempting to create within the Association a fellowship in which barriers of race, nationality, education and social status are broken down in the pursuit of the common objective of a better life for all."

This fellowship without barriers of race, this better life for all is an accepted goal which we of the National Board strive to achieve. We shall be ever mindful of the variation in the number and range of difficulties to overcome any opportunities to progress. Wherever there is injustice on the basis of race, whether in the community, the nation or the world, our protest must be clear and our labor for its removal vigorous and steady. And what we urge on others, we are constrained to practice ourselves. We shall be alert to the opportunities to demonstrate the richness of life inherent in an organization unhampered by artificial barriers, in which all members have full status and all persons equal honor and respect as the children of one Father.

We humbly and resolutely pledge ourselves to continue to pioneer in an interracial experience that shall be increasingly democratic and Christian.—Reprinted from the Virginia Education Bulletin.

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The United Negro College Fund

The United Negro College Fund represents one of the biggest and most successful projects in pulling together among people of all groups in private life today. It shows a high degree of inter-racial interest and a splendid spirit of inter-racial good-will. It is a big success not only from the standpoint of the funds raised to assist in higher education for Negro youth, but also from the standpoint of good Americanism. It is a matter of pride among America's people that the strong have always been willing to help those who were less strong. America's privately operated Negro colleges have made a large contribution to American welfare. It is only fitting that all of America's people help these institutions to make these contributions.

If you have not already made your contribution to the Negro College Fund —make it today. It is an investment in democracy.

Booker T. Washington and Industrial Education

Note: This letter was sent to us several weeks ago. Since then it has appeared in many of the leading papers of the country. Becaues of the urgent need of industrial training for millions of Negroes below high school or college level, we are printing it for the serious consideration of our readers.—The Editor.

Dear Editor:

Last week, I witnessed the unveiling of the bust of Booker T. Washington in the Library of New York University, and I saw it placed in the Hall of Fame among America's immortals. The selection of the name of Booker T. Washington was made by 100 outstanding nationwide electors who reviewed carefully, 30 years after his death, his contributions to the Nation in general, and to the Southland in particular. Profound thinkers of both races, speaking at the unveiling, expressed themselves as feeling that the philosophy of Booker T. Washington would go down through the ages as a benefit to mankind.

Dr. Jackson Travis of the General Education Bord, in paying tribute to Booker T. Washington, emphasized the fact that Booker T. Washington spent his life in the up-building of the South, was an apostle of good-will, and stressed the soundness of his philosophy in adapting education to the needs of the people.

A few days before the election of Booker T. Washington to the Hall of Fame, the plantation on which he was born was acquired by a group of people who believe strongly in his philosophy. This group of individuals has organized the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, with headquarters at Rocky Mount, Virginia, to establish a program of service based on today's needs and in keeping with the ideals and teachings of Booker T. Washington. Never in history has there been such a need for the things which Booker T. Washington advocated as now, especially for good-will, for the economic building of the South, and for adapting education to the needs of the people.

In trying to take care of the many problems that arose in connection with War's emergencies, the country found that one of the greatest handicaps was the lack of industrial training. Surveys made by various groups and organizations indicate that there are not enough existing educational facilities to take care of industrial and trade training necessities. It was Booker T. Washington's idea to help the "man farthest down." There are thousands of Negro veterans and civilians who can not meet the requirements of regularly established high schools and colleges, but who could benefit by a training adapted to their needs and capabilities. Because of this great need, we are desirous of establishing a NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Virginia, to take care of the requirements of people of this type. It is thought fitting to establish this school at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington because he, possibly more than any other person in the Nation, advocated the cause of industrial training for the masses. There could be no greater tribute of appreciation to him from the American people than to cooperate in the establishment of such a school.

The individuals who are behind this program of service will be greatly encouraged to receive comments and help from the American public. Please address all communications to the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, Inc., Rocky Mount, Virginia.

Yours truly,
S. J. Phillips, President.

Will Unionizing The South Have Any Effect Upon Race Relationship?

Pulling Together Forum

Millions of dollars are being spent by organized labor to unionize the South. Ten million Negroes constitute a large portion of the South's labor supply. What effect, if any, will this movement have upon race relationship?

Public Opinion

Lucy Randolph Mason, Southern Public Relations Representative, CIO:

It was in the very deep South, a few weeks ago, that a man said to me, "I don't see how the CIO can organize in this state. Some of our industries employ mostly Negroes and in others both races work. The Negroes won't organize, and the white people won't join unions with them It just won't work."

He was wrong. It does work. Thousands of white and Negro workers are organized in the same unions in his state, and in every state on its borders. Southern wage earners of both races have found that they will not gain better working conditions and wages unless all the workers in a plant get together in one union for their mutual betterment. They know that the same economic problems face them both—problems that cannot be solved unless they tackle them together. The white workers know that to leave Negroes outside of unions gives employers a cheap labor supply constantly dragging wages down. The Negroes know that their best hope for wages lies in organization.

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Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, The Methodist Church, Bishop of New York Area:

"The organization of the worker in labor unions has not only lifted his standard in terms of education, health, and housing, but has brought a happier family life to thousands of American families, and, more, it has made a significant contribution to the preservation of American democracy."

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Dr. Will W. Alexander, Vice-President, Julius Rosenwald Fund:

In the long run, it may turn out that the new attitude of labor toward Negro workers, as expressed by the CIO, will have more significance than the changes that have taken place in government employment patterns. Officially, the CIO has abolished the color line as to opportunity and privileges for Negroes in its unions. An educational division has been created in part for the purpose of bringing the rank and file of the CIO to accept the idea of the essential unity of all American workers without regard to race. Negro workers are finding in the CIO a champion where they most need it, among the masses of workers to which most Negroes belong. The CIO is, at the moment, the most promising force for correcting the inconsistencies in our racial patterns. Furthermore, its policy is already having an effect upon older, more conservative unions and is giving support to many liberal-minded employers who are willing to give Negro workers a chance.

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Right Rev. Monsignor T. James McNamara, Cathedral of Saint John the Baptist, Savannah, Georgia (when welcoming Mr. Philip Murray at a meeting held in his honor, Atlanta, 1942):

"It is with supreme satisfaction that I find myself among those invited to address a word of welcome to Mr. Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, on the occasion of his visit to my native state, Georgia. I am particularly happy because **I see reflected in Mr. Murray's philosophy of labor relations a Christian mind and a Christian heart.** In him I find that sterling, informed type of Americanism which is determined that the fullness of meaning in our country's Declaration of Principle, as enunciated in its Declaration of Independence, shall be realized and attained."

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William Y. Bell, Southern Regional Director, National Urban League:

As early as 1902 the American Federation of Labor made splendid pronouncements on racial equality in employment, but little was done to implement these pronouncements. The craft structure of the organization has militated against the protection of all workers, although in some specific instances locals have adopted democratic policies. During the war a number of these locals gravitated towards the industrial form of organization, but there is not a likelihood of a return to the craft concept.

•

Phillip Murray, President, Congress of Industrial Organizations:

The CIO stands foursquare against racial and religious intolerance. The "crusade," designed to win economic emancipation for colored people in the South, will be along strict trade union lines.

It is expected to draw the support "of all right thinking people in the U. S. A."

Harry Reid, CIO Official, Washington, D. C.:

"The South not only is incapable of making a normal contribution to the national life under present conditions, but is not self-supporting at decent level."

The situation is not one which affects Negroes or whites alone, but that both groups are in the same plight, suffering from economic and political discrimination evidenced by low wages, poor working conditions and frequent periods of unemployment.

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Not Matter Of Race

"We are not organizing 'white workers' or 'Negro workers,' we are organizing all workers in an effort to increase the purchasing power of all of the people and thereby raise the standard of living for the entire South."

"The difference in Northern and Southern production, is due not to the capabilities of the workers, but to the exhaustion of both plants and workers, resulting from the failure of northern owners of southern plants to 'plow back' some of the profits in the form of improved plants and equipment and higher wages.

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Public "Bilked"

"The corporations in the North which maintain plants in the South insist upon and get wage differentials between workers in the northern and southern plants. Yet these same concerns go out and market their products and charge the same price for goods made in the South as for those made in the North. As a result the people of America are being bilked out of millions of dollars by the continuation of these wage differentials."

"Our aim is the placing of the highest possible purchasing power in the hands of the people. Once that is accomplished the political and other aspects of the situation will be taken care of by the people themselves."

Ella JOINS C. O. R. E.

Dear Ma and Pa:

We have reached the end of the school year and I am not sorry. I have enjoyed my term's work immensely but I am just about broke so I welcome the opportunity to get out and earn some money. Of course, as I think about some of the experiences I had last year, trying to get the type of work for which I am qualified, I do not feel so enthusiastic about going through all of this again. However, since I must have funds to help me get through my last year at the University I am going out after a job and I am not coming back until I have found one.

Something happened the other day that might help me to be a little more successful in my job efforts this summer than I was last—I joined an organization called C. O. R. E. These letters stand for the words, "Congress of Racial Equality." Don't get excited, Ma. I'll explain. I know that you are afraid that I am seeking the type of social equality about which white people down our way seem to worry so much—but I am really too busy trying to build my life to even give this social business a thought. This organization which I have joined is not even mildly concerned about the "social affairs" of people. It is made up of intelligent people who recognize the right of every man to select his own friends, to say who shall enter his home, marry his daughter, or be admitted into his private life in any manner whatsoever. C. O. R. E. is only concerned about trying to secure for every American, regardless of color or creed, the rights and privileges of an American—to earn an honest living without being handicapped; to secure for his American dollars the same comforts and conveniences that others purchase with theirs, to live their lives free from fear, embarrassment and humiliation.

This organization is made up of broadminded whites and Negroes who are pulling together to try to build a better world for all of us. The members are courteous, law-abiding and Christian. They seek, in a friendly gracious manner, to show those Americans who would deprive other Americans of their rights, that they are being unjust, unkind and un-American. It is a splendid program based on Christian brotherhood and sound American principles. It recognizes those truths for which the greatest men of all times have lived and died. I am proud that I have been permitted to become a part of it. You may learn more about C. O. R. E. some day because branches are being organized in various sections of our country. I know at some time our section will be reached. I guess it will be a little harder to operate down there but I am sure a way will be found. So many fine white Southern men and women seem to be coming forward to help secure equality of opportunity for the Negro, that possibly C. O. R. E. will have an easier time operating there than I anticipate—here's hoping!

Well, school closed without anything eventful happening. There was the usual round of gaieties but not being a senior they did not affect me very much. The Junior-Senior Prom was an event of importance to which

I did not go. Several of my classmates insisted that I attend but I did not for several reasons—the most important being that I did not have the money to spare for an evening dress. This did not bother me. I came up here to get the benefits that the university has to offer, in order that I might take advantage, to a larger extent, of the opportunities that America presents to its youth who are prepared—and perhaps to be in a position to help pave the way for the opening of more advantages to our people. If I can achieve these goals, I shall feel that all of your sacrifices and all of the things I had to do without, were but a small price to pay.

I do wish that I were coming home this summer! I think if some Fairy Godmother would appear before me and ask for my greatest wish in life right now, I would say, "to be at home with Ma and Pa and the children." Since this is just a happy dream I'll make the best of the situation. When I grow too homesick on that job which I must find, I'll try to remember that this is my last summer. If everything goes well, and I shall be able to finish my work next year, I shall be too happy for words—and I know that all of you will share my joy with me, just as you have shared the sacrifices which it takes to secure these opportunities for me. I think all of our battles would be won if the real heart of America could realize the many sacrifices that a handicapped group, such as ours, has to undergo to get what should be the normal heritage of every American—the right to live and get an education.

With loads of love to all of you,
I am, as always,

Your devoted daughter,
Ella.

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Her Gift . . . A Lollipop

She was tiny and tousled and wandering blissfully somewhere in the golden age of four. The sunlight caught the sheen of her hair as she popped an inquisitive head around the holy water fount and I thought at once of spun gold and knighthood and wonderful ladies in shining brocade. Apparently she was looking for someone, for her small blue eyes searched every nook and cranny of the little chapel. At length she marched over to a cassocked figure kneeling at the altar rail. A hand, guided neither by shyness nor boldness, but the simple curiosity of babyhood, reached up and nudged the "mysterious one." He turned to her and immediately his handsome face shook hands with her heart. After a moment, I caught her half-audible whisper:

"Are there lollipops in Heaven?"

His forehead wrinkled in pretended thoughtfulness before he replied.

"Why, come to think of it, I don't believe there are . . ."

Storm clouds gathered in the small blue eyes.

". . . but I'm sure God likes them."

The storm clouds lifted and sunlight shone through.

Her answer was bright and sure and, somehow, full of words. The tightly clasped fist shot open and there lay the gift of gifts.

"For Him," she said gravely and placed it reverently in his big, broad hand.

He nodded soberly and, as she toddled back into the sunlight, he lay gently, devotedly on the altar rail . . . a lollipop.—Doris Cooney.

We Must Measure Up

Quite often kicks and complaints are made about conditions of living, of working, of treatment accorded the Negro by other groups. Before such complaints are made it would be a pretty good idea to check up on yourself. YOU MUST MEASURE UP BEFORE YOU HAVE A CASE WORTHY OF TAKING UP WITH ANYBODY. Heaven only helps those who help themselves—you can't expect men to be more lenient.

If you are a workman on the job, you have no right to expect the same wages that the other fellow gets—UNLESS YOU CAN PRODUCE IN THE SAME AMOUNT AND QUALITY THAT THE OTHER FELLOW PRODUCES. You have no right to complain about having to do work of the lowest heaviest type, if you do not qualify for something better.

If you run a business you cannot expect patronage from the public —UNLESS YOU CAN OFFER THE SAME TYPE OF EFFICIENT, COURTEOUS SERVICE THAT OTHER MEN IN YOUR FIELD OFFER.

If you apply for a job and don't get it, don't always blame it on your color or group. Maybe you didn't have the pep and personality that another applicant had. Many things that are charged to prejudice should be charged to personal inefficiency.

If workmen of other groups do not wish to work side by side with you, make a personal check before you call it un-American. Go over such points as cleanliness, politeness, respect for the rights of others, efficiency, training, etc. YOU MUST MEASURE UP TO THE STANDARD OF WORKERS IN THE GROUP WITH WHICH YOU SEEK TO WORK.

This business of measuring up holds good in personal attitudes as well as job contact. You have no right to complain when folks do not care to rub shoulders with you, when doing so brings about unpleasantness. If you are loud and vulgar; if you are dirty and smelly; if your behavior is coarse and common—if you have any or all of these undesirable traits, self respecting people do not want to have you around them. YOU MUST MEASURE UP TO STANDARDS OF DECENCY AND CLEANLINESS BEFORE YOU CAN EXPECT TO GET THE SAME KIND OF TREATMENT AND CONSIDERATION AS PEOPLE WHO DO MEASURE UP.

The whole story of group reaction is tied up in this matter of measuring up. Of course, it is a fact that many of us do measure up, but still fail to get the consideration that is justly due us. In this case the fellow who does not measure up is the millstone that's tied around our neck. We are weighed with our group. When the group is found wanting we must pay the penalty. That is not as it should be, but it is, AS IT IS. Since such conditions actually exist, each member owes it to himself and to every other member of his group, as well as to Society in general, to measure up.

The NEW JERSEY URBAN COLORED COMMISSION Section

Civil Rights In New Jersey

Neither before the Civil War nor after the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment, did the status of slaves for free Negroes make any noticeable change. We are familiar with the pre-Civil War era and the Thirteenth Amendment which merely "prohibited slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime."

The "Black Codes" which were put into effect after the Civil War, were strongly worded and very strict. The whites felt justified for putting these Codes into effect because of the "carpet-bagger" and skalawag nuisances. The northern whites, who as a whole, were not familiar with the situation in the South, felt that the Negro would be given all the rights and privileges accorded the southern white man.

The radical element in Congress which was able to get control immediately after the war, was instrumental in passing the Civil Rights Act of 1866. Besides giving the Negro citizenship, the Act granted the Negro the "right to make and enforce contracts, the right to hold and convey personal or real property, to sue and be parties in the courts of the nation and to be given equal benefit of the laws, to give evidence in the same courts and to be subject to the same punishments and penalties as white persons, any law to the contrary, notwithstanding." The validity of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 might have been questioned if the Fourteenth Amendment had not been adopted in 1868.

Though the Civil Rights legislation was re-enacted in 1870, the laws seemed to be ineffective. Consequently, the legislation of 1875 provided that "all persons within the United States, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and subject only to restrictions, established by law and applying to all citizens alike should be entitled to the full and equal accommodations and facilities of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theatres, and other places of public amusement." However, lower Federal Courts were divided in their decisions as to the validity of the 1875 Act. In 1883, the Supreme Court declared that the Fourteenth Amendment did not authorize direct legislation concerning Civil Rights Cases, thus declaring the Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional. After this ruling, there was no further attempt to enact a Federal Civil Rights Act, leaving further Civil Rights protection for Negroes to the good-will of state legislatures. In 1884, the State of New Jersey passed two acts in an attempt to combat segregation and discrimination. The second of these is known as the Civil Rights Act.

There are eighteen states in the North and West which have adopted Civil Rights similar to the Acts of 1875. All but one of the states refer directly to inns, hotels, roadhouses or taverns; all except two refer to restaurants and cafes; all but three refer to theatres; 5 mention music halls; 6 refer to bathhouses and bathing accommodations; 7 refer to skating rinks; 4 refer to bowling alleys; 4 refer to recreation parks; 3 refer to billiard and pool parlors; 2 refer to racecourses. Fairs, gymnasiums, shooting galleries, cemeteries, barber shops, beauty parlors, bootblacking stand, libraries, hospitals and clinics are mentioned, occasionally, in civil rights legislation.

Statutes 10:1-2 (Revised) to 10:1-6 give the present text of the New Jersey Civil Rights Statutes.

Revised Statutes 10:1-2. Equal rights and privileges of all persons in public places. All persons within the jurisdiction of this state shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any places of public accommodation, resort or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.

10:1-3 EXCLUSION BECAUSE OF RACE, CREED OR COLOR UNLAWFUL.

No owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any such place shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from, or deny to, any persons any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof, or directly or indirectly publish, circulate, issue, display, post or mail any written or printed communication, notice or advertisements to effect any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any on account of race, creed or color, or that the patronage or custom thereat of any person belonging to or purporting to be of any particular race, creed or color is unwelcome, objectionable or not acceptable, desired or solicited.

10:1-4. WRITTEN ANNOUNCEMENT OF DISCRIMINATION: PRESUMPTION.

The production of any such written or printed communication, notice or advertisement, purporting to relate to any such place and to be made by any owner, lessee, proprietor, superintendent or manager thereof, shall be presumptive evidence in any civil or criminal action that the same was authorized by such person.

10:1-5. PLACE OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION, RESORT OR AMUSEMENT DEFINED.

A place of public accommodation, resort or amusement within the meaning of this chapter shall be deemed to include any inn, tavern, roadhouse or hotel, whether for entertainment of transient guests or accommodation of those seeking health, recreation or rest; any restaurant, eating house, or place where food is sold for consumption on the premises; any place maintained for sale of ice cream, ice and fruit preparations or their derivatives, soda water or confections, or where any beverages of any kind are retailed for consumption on the premises; any garage, any public conveyance operated on land or water, and stations and terminals thereof; any public bathhouse, public boardwalk, public seashore accommodation; any theater, or other place of public amusement, motion picture house, airdrome, music hall, roof garden, skating rink, amusement and recreation park, fair, bowling alley, gymnasium, shooting gallery, billiard and pool parlor; any dispensary, clinic, hospital, public library, kindergarten, primary and secondary school, high school, academy, college and university, or any educational institution under the supervision of the regents of the state of New Jersey. Nothing contained in sections 10:1-2 to 10:1-7 of this title shall be construed to include, or to apply to, any institution, club, or place of accommodation which is in its nature distinctly private, or to prohibit the mailing of a private communication in writing sent in response to a specific written inquiry.

The complete history of New Jersey's fight for justice for the Negro is recorded in the Fourth Annual Report of the Commission, chapter subtitled "The Most Paradoxical Chapter In The History Of The New Jersey Legislature."

New Jersey is nationally regarded as one of the foremost States in enacting liberal legislation to provide equal opportunity for the economic and cultural development of its minority citizens. Part II of the Fourth Annual Report is devoted in its entirety to the Civil Rights Laws of New Jersey. The Commission concludes that no phase of discrimination has a more dangerous influence than the denial of accommodation and the refusal of service because of race or color. The Report states that an analysis of the Commission observations indicate that the principal reasons why the Civil Rights Law has not effectively accomplished its purpose can be summarized in the following conclusions:

(1) The New Jersey Civil Rights Law, is not sufficiently understood by the groups who commit the violations and inflict the injuries. In many instances, the very existence of the law has been found to have been unknown.

(2) Operators of public places, as defined in Section 1-5 of Chapter 10, Revised Statutes of New Jersey should be made acquainted with the existence, intent and provisions of the Law.

(3) Law enforcement officers in every community of each county should be made aware of the existence, intent and provisions of the Law. An especial necessity not to ignore reported violations of the provisions of this Law should also be urged upon them.

(4) There should be some suggested force behind an Administration inspired movement to make the Law applicable and more effective.

The Commission has planned an accelerated educational campaign to be waged for the purpose of correcting the evils of the ineffectual and limited enforcement of the Laws. Segregation and discrimination, which as the means of avoiding personal contact, are the danger points of group relations. It is obvious that these are emotional outlets. The Commission recognizes the subjective basis for these anti-social outlets. In its Major Program, the Commission reports that ideal interracial cooperation does not involve much more than a recognition of a moral obligation of white citizens to treat minority groups as fellow citizens, entitled to an equal enjoyment of the rights and privileges of democracy and an equal share in the responsibilities and obligations of democracy. The Commission concludes that widespread discrimination in publc places against minorities could be gradually eliminated through an extensive fight against the myth of racial superiority and the fear of social censure.

The Commission outline provides for a statewide survey to obtain a true picture of the conditions in each of the larger communities of the State. An adequate supply of copies of the Civil Rights Law will be made available for wide distribution throughout the State. Cooperation of the newspapers of the State will be sought to aid this campaign by publishing articles prepared by the Commission's public relations staff.

The campaign will include a movement to obtain the voluntary posting of a small placard in all public places. The placard would be similar in size and design to the "No Smoking Allowed" signs observed in all public service buses; similar, also in design to the "No Liquor Served To Minors" signs which may be seen on the walls of most taverns and cafes serving drinks.

If the anticipated results cannot be obtained through the voluntary cooperation of the operators of the publicly licensed places, legislation will be proposed for enactment into law to make the posting of such a placard mandatory in all public places.

Communications will be addressed to the Prosecutors of each county requesting that they take cognizance of the prevailing situations and make some commitment urging the citizens of their communities to end discrimination in public places against the colored population.

We have yet to gain a real foothold on the stairway to political democracy; and though many have become vaguely aware that social democracy is also a desired end, its progress is even less advanced than that of political democracy.

Sources of Information.

"The Legal Status Of The Negro" Charles S. Mangum, Jr.

Chapter 168, Laws of 1945, State of New Jersey.

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Race Relations Trends In New Jersey

(Editor's Note: In its Fourth Annual Report, the Urban Colored Population Commission for the State of New Jersey sums up, under four major heads, its achievements for the year. The 78 page, well bound and beautifully illustrated volume is a record of achievement which reflects great credit upon the men and women who make up this Commission. The following excerpt taken from this report gives a brief picture of what New Jersey is doing to establish democracy within its borders):

In New Jersey, the pattern for a successful formula is probably less confused; and more durable progress towards an ideal adjustment has been realized than is generally appreciated or widely recognized.

The hopeful state of affairs and philosophical outlook along the racial fronts in New Jersey is promoted by and results from an analysis and evaluation of the fruitful achievements of an enlightened and forward-looking program, initiated by the progressive administrations of a liberal state government.

A new conception of race, color and creed is emerging in New Jersey, and is being impressively indoctrinated and accepted by a large and increasing segment of the people in every community.

The imagination of the thoughtful and intellectually alert citizens of this State has been stimulated and diverged from an apathetic state to active and progressive consciousness—manifesting its newly-found articulation in humanitarian interests and vigorous endeavors; touching the whole range of civic reforms and social justice—and engaging in uncompromising struggles to achieve equality of democratic opportunities for the political, economical and cultural aspirations of all citizens without discrimination.

"Brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God" are no longer mere expressions of a religious ideology, but are being individually recognized as vital, economic necessities for the survival of democratic idealism; a test and symbol of the individual's intellectual preparedness and a measure of the individual's own basic value in the world of today and tomorrow.

It is important to emphasize, here, that it should not be inferred from the above that members of this Commission contend that New Jersey has eliminated all prejudices and practices of discrimination against its largest minority group. Rather, it should be frankly admitted that while New Jersey is probably foremost among the states in America to reaffirm the state's opposition to all forms of discrimination and bias directed against its minority citizenry and has enacted a long series of strong laws epitomizing the positive, democratic policy of the State government—the widest diversity of actual practices in the application of the laws can be found within the State's borders.

These incongruities in New Jersey's democratic attitude toward its colored citizens extend from complete integration on basis of equality in all political, economical, social and cultural activities in some communities to flagrant and humiliating instances of rigid segregation, in open and ignored violations of the laws of the State in other communities.

Camera Shots

Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement of Louisville, Kentucky was selected by the American Mothers Committee of the Golden Rule Foundation as the American Mother of 1946. Mrs. Clement is 71 years old, the widow of a Bishop of the A. M. E. Z. Church, and the mother of 7 children all of whom are outstanding in American life today. She is the first Negro mother ever to be so honored. The following remarks made by a Kentucky white woman who voted for Mrs. Clement shows a spirit that is growing in America today:

"I never dreamed I would ever in my life vote for a Negro, but when I saw Mrs. Clement's record I knew I couldn't be fair and serve on the committee without recognizing it."

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Mr. Hodding Carter, a white Mississippian, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for the best editorial of the year on racial, religious, and economic tolerance. He is editor and publisher of the Delta Democrat-Times of Greenville. He has a reputation, according to The Montgomery Advertiser for fighting consistently for friendship among all races.

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Radio Station KCOR of San Antonio, Texas has added Chuck Moore, Negro writer and columnist to its staff of announcers. Mr. Moore conducts a record review of the latest releases of colored artists three times weekly, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3:45 (CST).

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Dr. Ira DeA. Reid in commenting on his new position at N. Y. U. made this significant observation: "There will be 6 ft. 4 inches of the Negro problem standing up before the students. I do not need to discuss it separately."

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Virginius Dabney, liberal editor of the Richmond Times Dispatch recently took the critics of the South to task in an article entitled, "Is the South That Bad?", published in the Saturday Review of Literature.

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Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset is the first Negro woman to be elected to the House of Representatives in Pennsylvania. She was cited by Governor George H. Earle in 1939 when she received the Meritorious Service Medal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Reared in Boston, Mass., Mrs. Fauset is a graduate of Teachers College, Columbia U.

HEARTY EATIN'

Get this delicious breakfast cereal . . . plump, golden grains of wheat "Shot from Guns" . . . exploded 8 times normal size! It's crisp, it's flavorful, it's ready-to-eat!

Not Rationed!

QUAKER
PUFFED WHEAT
SPARKIES

The Neglected Efficiency

By WILLIAM H. DINKINS

If any one word could express the genius of the Twentieth Century, perhaps that word might be "efficiency." In general use, efficiency is a high ratio of output to input, of value to cost. With a given amount of coal put into an engine, that engine is the most efficient which turns out the largest number of heat units or work units. We may also say that for a given output of work, that engine is the most efficient which requires the smallest supply of fuel. Or we may say that the most efficient engine is the one which has the smallest loss of power in its operation.

In the field of science and industry, the search is constantly for the machine or the method which will turn out work and get the best results with the least labor and material. Herein lies the reason for the constant research looking toward inventions. It is seldom if ever that an invention does an entirely new thing. What happens is that by a new invention an old thing is done in a quicker, or a better, or a more convenient way. An electric light is still a light. A candle light is a light. But the electric light has possibilities and conveniences which the candle light does not have, and the tendency is to use the electric light except in those cases where, for some special reason, a person wants to use a candle.

There are times when people, to use and perhaps to show their great supply of money, employ an inefficient means of accomplishing results. The extra cost is a show of extra resources. They delight in letting the world know that they have enough so that they do not have to be careful about the small efficiencies. And a man may be very particular about efficiency in his business, while he is very lavish and extravagant of energy at home.

These thoughts on efficiency lead from the field of material things into the field of human relationships and values. We have results which we wish to achieve in the minds of other people. Nations have results which they wish to achieve in the thoughts of other nations. We all want somebody or some group or some nation to do something that will be for our own benefit. The question is of how to get the thought and the action that are desired, how to get the other person or the other nation to think and do the things we want.

In this field of human activity, the field of human relationship, the tendency seems to be away from efficiency. Instead of trying to go as directly as possible, with as little waste motion and energy as possible, we tend to use the most difficult methods, the most expensive, the most inefficient. We tend to fight it out in some way or another. It may not be a fist fight, but there is a fight on some line. If the issues are large enough, and if the parties are nations, the method might be the inefficient method of war, which has an expensive and indeed terrible fuel, and almost it seems at times insignificant results in improving the relationships that exist between and among nations.

All the while, whether we are working as individuals, or as small groups, or as nations, the most efficient method is going unused. The most inexpensive and yet the most productive engine-fuel in the field of human relationship is love. Love will accomplish things that hate never will bring out. The warmth of love is a thing that must melt the most stubborn heart. Even punishment, when it is shot through with love, will get results which vindictiveness will never procure.

On a small scale we can see how love gets things done. Within the family, things are done for love which would never be done for money. The weakest member of the family awakens the most love, and the one who is in the most danger, whether he is able to contribute or not, is the one who receives the most attention. And on the principle that where we put our treasure there also we put our heart, the very attention given to the weak member causes greater and greater love to go out toward him.

There seems to be no reason why the same kind of method will not work with groups and nations. If there is a need felt by humanity anywhere, some steps to help meet that need can be made by humanity elsewhere. This bit of reaching out in love will beget more love, and there will grow up the finest sort of feeling and relationship between one group and another, between one nation and another.

But pride is an enemy of love. Those who are down sometimes have a sense of false pride, which makes them not wish to accept things which are offered, but rather makes them want to do everything for themselves so that they will not be beholden to anybody. This too great independence of spirit will tend to drive away love that is offered. Yet the party who does the loving must still love, must still breathe the spirit of affection and care. Circumstances will change. Hearts will be moved. The argument of love will still win its point. One day the bud which was held in winter's grasp will succumb to the rays of the springtime sun, and will open in splendor and fragrance.

Whether one belongs to a weak or a strong group makes no difference in the duty and the opportunities of love. No one is excused from it. Not to love is to be cursed with a curse. We must remember that sometimes it is a good thing to let somebody do something for us. It will not do to be too independent, while nobody likes to see a person who is altogether dependent. It is a good thing sometimes to let somebody do something for us. And we can do something for somebody. The little unexpected givings are what make family life go well. The little unexpected givings will also make group and national life go well.

A lot of people would still be living, and a lot of homes would still be standing, if there were more love in the world. And this love could be given without compromise, without "taking a back seat." Love will rise beyond circumstance, and will meet the issue regardless of what may be. It will work for others when there is no need to be earning for one's own use. It will still collect the price, perhaps, but love will work, even when it does not need the price of the work. If the other party can pay, love will work; if he cannot pay, love will still work. The one thing that love sees is human need, distress, and opportunity, and it goes to work to fill the bill.

A diplomacy based upon love is one of the supreme needs of the world. For efficiency it cannot be improved upon.

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Do You Read The "Ads"?

Here are some thoughts taken from advertisements that are well worth reading:

"To pray, to believe, to work, to struggle and surmount are more than mere verbs, somewhat tarnished in the petty vocabulary of the smart aleck sophisticate. They are IDEAS that even atomic energy cannot erase. They are the truths of old that we learn to venerate as much for their goodness as for their antiquity. We have watched them march through history to ruin tyrants."

"Hard work, Industry, Study, Effort and more Effort, Sweat and then more Sweat—these are the elements of success—not bright ideas, nor tricks, nor ideologies, nor angles."—Printer's Ink.

Signs of the Times

The country is better off economically than it has been for some time. As an evidence of this, church collections are higher than they were in the peak year of 1928. Many churches are out of debt and are setting up building and repair funds. Pennies and tokens are disappearing from the collection plates of the country.

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The problem of dirty milk bottles is on its way to solution—a disposable aluminum milk bottle is in the making.

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Reserve your criticisms of the fellow who spends so much of his time cruising along the boulevard in his car. He may not be neglecting his business. He may simply be using a dashboard radio communication between his car and home or office. The cost is cheap (to a guy who has money). Preliminary figures: $25 installation and $15 per month rental and service.

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And now you may handle your "atomic troubles" in your own back yard. Atomic energy as a possibility for fuel is being studied by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, according to its President, Eugene Holman.

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Beginning in 1947 a census of manufacturers and distribution will be taken every five years instead of every two years as was the case before the war. The Census Bureau says this will ease staff problems.

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Government Agencies have asked Congress for $75,000,000 for "educational, informational, promotional and publicity activities." The State Department Cultural Relations program wants 30 million, the Treasury wants 11 million, Agriculture wants 9 million, and the War Department, 5 million. O. P. A. and the Commerce Department are willing to settle for a couple of million each. It seems as if there is quite a bit of publicity in the making, doesn't it?

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Weather resistant hats for men are on the way (and they don't mean regular rain hats either), says Printer's Ink, and similar ones for women are being tested out.

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By an almost unanimous vote of its 1,000 delegates, the 10th annual convention of the National Negro congress petitioned Trygve Lie, United Nations director-general, to submit the denial of constitutional rights to 13,000,000 U. S. Negroes to the international tribunal.

The historic move will create the first test of that phase of the UN charter which invites minorities to place problems of racial discrimination before the body. And for the first time in the long history of the cancerous race issue in the U. S., the current action brings the condition out of the domestic area and into the international limelight.

In conjunction with the appeal to UN, Revels Clayton, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, sent a telegram to President Truman notifying him of the demand for "full freedom and absolute equality."

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The American Jewish Congress has joined the fight to outlaw racial covenants.

The Negro Veteran . . . And G. I. Training Opportunities

A Survey Made by The Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial

Facts brought to light by the vast machinery which was necessary to the successful operation of the Nation in a state of war, indicated several weak places that need strengthening in our national life. Among these is the need for better trained, more physically fit man power. In an attempt to supply part of this need, as well as to show its appreciation to the millions of men who so valiantly served their country during World War II, the National Government has initiated, or made possible, a large program for veteran's training. It is too early in the picture to come to any definite conclusions as to the effective working of this program, but there are facts that indicate that thousands of veterans are not able to benefit by the government's intended help.

In an attempt to find out the extent to which the Negro veteran is being benefited by the G. I. Training Program, a Research Committee from the Educational Department of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial recently made a survey in 22 Negro colleges. The institutions studied, while limited in number, represented a cross-section of the educational opportunities now available to the Negro veteran. A compilation of facts submitted in this survey showed that:

(1) A total of 4,235 Negro veterans have enrolled in these institutions;

(2) A total of 3,451 Negro veterans have been denied enrollment in these institutions because of a lack of facilities;

(3) A total of 682 Negro veterans have been denied enrollment in these institutions because of a lack of sufficient academic training.

The heads of these 22 Negro colleges all stated that in their opinions there is not adequate, practical, vocational facilities available to take care of the needs of Negro veterans. It was the concensus of opinion too, that the masses of Negro veterans are interested in acquiring trades and industrial training. Since there were 900,000 Negro soldiers and 8,000 Negro officers who participated in World War II, this segment is rather small to draw conclusions from. It is large enough, however, to indicate needs and trends.

This information secured, the Committee next turned its attention to making a study of two other factors that need consideration if the Government's program is to bring about the desired ends in so far as this particular group of veterans is concerned. The first factor had to do with whether or not Negro veterans who are enrolled in educational institutions are getting a practical type of training geared to their needs and in keeping with their age levels. The second factor had to do with those veterans who are trying to take advantage of the government's program of help but who have been denied enrollment in educational institutions because of lack of facilities, or because they are not academically able to meet the requirements of regularly established high schools and colleges.

In making this second study, 1100 educational institutions were contacted. This number included high schools, County Training Schools, Vocational Schools and a few colleges. The response to questionnaires sent to colleges in the first survey was practically 100%. The response received from the 1100 schools contacted in the second survey was a little less than 30%. In checking on why the response was so low in the second case, it was indicated that many of the institutions contacted had no program of G. I. Training whatever and did not deem it necessary to return the questionnaire.

Information received from 304 high schools, vocational schools and county training schools that responded to the second survey, disclosed the following facts:

(1) That a total of 1,264 Negro veterans have enrolled in these institutions;

(2) That 1,452 Negro veterans have been denied enrollment in these institutions either because of a lack of facilities, or because they could not meet the academic requirements of the schools they sought to enter.

(3) 297 of the 304 schools studied, stated definitely that there is not adequate, practical, industrial facilities to take care of the needs and desires of the returning veterans.

Opinions expressed by the heads of all institutions studied indicate that thousands of Negro veterans cannot take advantage of the government training program for the following reasons:

1. The framework of our present available educational structure is geared to take care of the needs of a normal-age school poulation at given levels of training. The veteran is above the normal-age for which our educational program is planned and, in thousands of cases, his level of training is below that which regularly established high schools and collegese require.

2. The elementary—high school—college division of our regular edutional set-up works admirably with students of the ages for which they are intended, but functions to the disadvantage of the masses of veterans. This is true for the reason that, in thousands of cases, the veteran cannot measure up to high school or college curriculum requirements and the elementary school into which he might fit academically does not offer the vocational training that he needs. The humiliation that would be caused by school attendance with little children would be too great even if it did.

3. Even in the cases of veterans that can meet high school requirements there are still too many problems and handicaps for the successful training of men with equipment and methods geared to meet the needs of teen-age children. As an evidence of a lack of proper facilities for veterans' training, even where they have met academic requirements, we quote from the questionnaire returned by a public high school in the city of New Orleans in which there are 241 veterans, the highest number reported enrolled among Negro high schools:

"We do not take care of the varied needs of G. I.'s as far as trade training is concerned."

Below is quoted directly, opinions of school heads over the country. These are but a few of the hundreds that were submitted is the survey. They are typical of all opinions expressed, and have been selected from southern territory because the masses of Negro veterans come from among the 10,000,000 Negroes who live in the South.

From Bristol, Va.: "There is apparent need for Negro personnel counselling. There is also definite need for facilities to teach auto mechanics, sheet metal work, plumbing and electricity."

From Columbus, Miss.: "Adequate courses are not offered. Colleges are filled."

From Dallas, Texas: "Inadequate shop facilities are a great handicap to actually helping veterans."

From Alabama: "There should be more provisions for on-the-job training in shop and mechanical work."

From Payne, La.: "A wider scope of training should be offered in trades and agriculture."

From Hopkinsville, Ky.: "More Negro staff workers are needed to properly inform veterans and more trades and business courses should be made available to them."

From Elgin, Texas: "The veteran has too much trouble gaining admittance to institutions. There should be educational advantages opened to him at whatever academic level he possesses."

From Kingstree, S. C.: "The lack of adequate facilities in the school is proving a serious handicap to the veteran taking advantage of the government program."

From Louisville, Miss.: "The veterans want training but due to a lack of adequate facilities we cannot give them what they need and deserve."

From Richmond, Va.: "Most G. I's want vocational courses but they do not want to be in classes with children."

From Griffin, Ga.: "Because of a lack of courses that are of interest to the G. I., thousands are not taking advantage of the educational opportunities offered by the Government."

From Gary, Oklahoma: "On the job opportunities for training which would appeal to the veteran are not available."

Pressing Needs Indicated by the Survey

Facts disclosed by this study of conditions as they are currently affecting the Negro veteran, in so far as taking advantage of the government's program of intended help is concerned, indicate the pressing need of the establishment, through Federal Aid, of a practical trade and industrial school with courses built around the actual life needs of the veteran and geared to offer training at his age and academic level.

Since Booker T. Washington made such a great contribution to the field of Industrial Education it is felt that such a National Industrial Training Center should be established at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Va., as a part of the Memorial which is planned to do honor to his life and to perpetuate his ideals and teachings.

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Watch It Americans

Jew, Catholic, Protestant, Negro . . .
It's all in the way you say it . . .
How are YOU saying it?

Be careful—any one of these words said in the wrong way increases racial and religious prejudice.

The prejudice . . .
  That razed churches,
  Ruined businesses,
  Persecuted children
  Brought unemployment
  And
  WAR!

If you want a truly free world, follow the example of Jimmy Stewart, Van Johnson, Ingrid Bergman, Shirley Temple and . . .

TAKE THE PLEDGE OF AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD NOW

I pledge allegiance to this basic ideal of my country—fair play for all.

I pledge myself to keep America free from the disease of hate that has destroyed Europe.

In good heart I pledge unto my fellow-Americans all of the rights and dignities I desire for myself.

And to win support for these principles across the land. I join the American Brotherhood sponsored by The National Conference of Christians and Jews.

But above all, LIVE IT-

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Reprinted from Photoplay

Voting In The South

Several years ago—on December 21, 1944, to be exact—32 Southern editors and writers, both white and colored, met in Atlanta, Georgia, to discuss the various laws and practices which serve to limit voting in the South. Out of this meeting there has come a printed report in the form of a 28-page booklet on "Voting Restrictions in the Thirteen Southern States." The following facts pertaining to laws governing voting in the South are taken from this report:

The State Constitutions of Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia acknowledge, in some form, the rights of all citizens within the State. Practically all of these states, however, as well as the remaining Southern States have initiated some form of restrictions that have in past years rendered it almost impossible for Negroes to vote. In Alabama, the following qualifications are set up: Residence must be established for two years; the ownership of $300.00 worth of property; and the would-be voter must be able to read and write and interpret any article in the Constitution of the United States and the State of Alabama. The matter of interpreting the Constitution and the cumulative poll tax have been the major weapons in barring the Negro vote.

Arkansas has a $1.00 poll tax, which is a pre-requisite for voting, but the tax is not cumulative as in the case of Alabama. Florida, Georgia, and Texas, until recently, used the white primary to bar Negroes from voting. The recent ruling of the supreme court has removed this barrier. Georgia had a poll tax law, but it has also been removed. Texas barred its Negro votes by custom rather than by law.

Negroes participate in the election of Kentucky and there is a Negro member of the Legislature from Jefferson County. The Educational test constitutes the only voting restriction in North Carolina, except for a very lenient resident requirement and a bar against felons. In most parts of North Carolina, Negroes vote with ease.

Oklahoma instituted several handicaps that sought to discourage the Negro vote, but when an enterprising and intelligent Negro citizenry overcame this handicap, Oklahoma accepted the Negro as a voter. At present the Democratic party of this state prizes the Negro vote as one of its most valuable assets. South Carolina has no secret ballot in the general election; has a $1.00 noncumulative poll tax for the general election, and has a primary. Tennessee has no white primary but has a poll tax requirement which is met by most voters. Negroes and whites in large cities vote in proportion to their population.

* * *

Democracy Takes a Bow . . .

Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Chairman of Atlanta University's Department of Sociology, has been appointed as the first full time visiting professor of New York University. He will teach Negro Culture and Education. Dr. Reid is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and Columbia.

Miss Pauli Murray, a graduate of Howard University Law School, winner of Rosenwald Fellowship, 1944-45, and recipient of a Master of Laws degree from Bealt Hall of Law, University of California, is serving as Deputy General in the Department of Justice at Sacramento, Calif. Miss Murray is the first Negro to be appointed to the attorney general's office in the state of California.

Rayford L. Bailey, a native of Roanoke, Ala., was recently elected as a representative of the City Council of Sewanee, Tenn., location of the University of the South. Mr. Bailey is the first Negro to hold such an office in this area. He will function, along with other members of the Council, in the disbursing of charity, sponsoring of the local Community Chest, employment of law enforcement officers, and in liason activities between the town and the univerity.

MINUTE LESSONS FOR BETTER LIVING

By Frayser T. Lane, Civic Director, Chicago Urban League

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"THE CHURCH GOING HABIT IS A GOOD HABIT—CULTIVATE IT"

You Can Help In This Job

Do you want a BETTER AMERICA? If so why not join hands with PULLING TOGETHER to work for it. Wishing or letting things slide won't change conditions. It is up to you and me to work together to bring BETTER CONDITIONS about.

Maybe you are too busy to get out and talk to white and colored people about putting aside ill-will and hate and working together to build a finer land for all of us. Maybe you don't have the time to go out and try to convince white people that all Negroes are not bad, or to prove to Negroes that all white people are not unjust. Maybe you are too busy earning a living to do these things—but they need to be done. And you can do your part to help get them done, if you really want to. All you have to do is to send a one dollar ($1.00) subscription to this magazine and let it carry your message for you. Won't you do this today? We need your help. Just fill in the blank below and send it to

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UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA BUSINESS NEWS

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THE STATE NATIONAL BANK: An Example of Branch Banking in Alabama

One of the distictive features of commercial banking in the United States is that it is typically carried on through a great number of independent banks which operate only as one establishment. In fact our whole system of interbanking operations and relationships (clearing, correspondent banks, etc.) and government control through Federal Reserve, State Banking Departments and Comptroller of Currency (National Banks) is built around this characteristic. As contrasted with this system there is Branch Banking which is typical in Canada, England, and other countries.

Under branch banking one office operates several branches. Each branch bank is an integral part of the parent institution. It has, instead of a president, a manager in charge. Its assets and liabilities are merged with the parent institution. Branch banks have no separate boards of directors nor do the branch banks issue separate statements of condition.

Advocates of branch banking claim that such a system can exercise a greater degree of elasticity in making loans and discounts in the rural areas than there would be if unit banks were operating. Unit banks in some of the small towns could not afford enough capital to handle the requirements of some of the larger farmers and industry. In the branch system there necessarily must be a considerable capital structure and this capital affords a legal limit sufficient to handle the requirements of agricultural and industrial needs in the different areas.

Table I
Commercial Banks Operating Branches and the Number of Branches in Alabama and United States

	Number of Banks Operating Branches		Number of Branches	
Year	Alabama	U. S.	Alabama	U. S.
1900	2	87	6	119
1910	6	292	17	548
1920	7	530	20	1,281
1930	3	751	17	3,522
1937	3	904	21	3,411
1941	3	968	20	3,558
1944	9	1,142	28	3,924
1045	8	1,122	25	3,947

NOTE: Figures for war years include banks operating banking facilities at army posts, defense plants, etc.

SOURCE: Data through 1941 from, "Banking and Monetary Statistics," Federal Reserve Board. More recent data from current statistics in the Federal Reserve Bulletins.

While branch banking is not typical of the United States, it does occur to some extent, and there has been considerable growth since the beginning of the twentieth century. This growth is depicted in the accompanying table.

At the end of 1939 there were 3,491 bank branches in the United States. This number represented 19.5 per cent of all commercial banking offices in the country. In Alabama at that time there were 20 branches offices representing 8.4 per cent of all banking offices in the state. Total deposits of banks operating branches in the country at that time amounted to 54.1 per cent of total deposits of all commercial banks. In Alabama, banks operating branches at that time held 22.8 per cent of all bank deposits in the state.*

Branch banking at present is concentrated in certain states along the Eastern Seaboard, around the Great Lakes, and in the Pacific Coast States. Although the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation exercise certain powers over member banks relative to branch banking, the individual state laws, which vary considerably, are the final governing factors on which the life of branch banking hinges.

The State National Bank of Decatur, Alabama

By special act of the Alabama legislature the Merchants Bank of Florence, Alabama was chartered on July 2, 1892. The bank was founded by Mr. S. S. Broadus who was its president until his death in 1925. This bank had a unique charter in that it was permitted to go into almost any kind of business.

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*SOURCE: "Banking Studies" by Members of the Staff, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; page 429.

An Alabama banking law of 1911 prohibits branch banking in the state. The law does not apply to Jefferson County inasmuch as banks in this county operate under a local statute with reference to branch banking. By the date of the enactment of this law the Merchants Bank had established thirteen branches in North Alabama. The bank under its old charter was permitted to continue to operate these branches but cannot create new branches in the state. Table II gives the location of the branches as they are at present.

The Merchants Bank of Florence became a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on October 6, 1934. However, to qualify as a member the bank was required to amend its charter stipulating that it operate only as a commercial bank. The bank was reorganized during this period; the name was changed to the Tennessee Valley Bank, and the office was moved to Decatur, Alabama.

In May, 1939, when all stock changed hands, the Tennessee Valley Bank was converted from a state bank to a national bank, and the name changed to the State National Bank with home office in Decatur.

Table II
Location of State National Bank Branches, 1946

City	Year Established*	County	City Population 1940 Census
Albertville	1937	Marshall	3,651
Athens	1936	Limestone	4,342
Collinsville	1937	DeKalb	957
Cullman	1924	Cullman	5,074
Falkville	1906	Morgan	567
Florence	1892	Lauderdale	15,043
Haleyville	1906	Winston	2,427
Huntsville	1925	Madison	13,050
Leighton	1905	Colbert	810
Oneonta	1940	Blount	2,376
Scottsboro	1899	Jackson	2,834
Sheffield	1920	Colbert	7,933
Tuscumbia	1897	Colbert	5,515

*Where dates are later than 1911, indicates that a former branch was moved to the present location and therefore no new branch established.

Organization and Services

Since February 15, 1937 the State National Bank has been operating under the following management: T. J. Cottingham, President; T. F. Adams, Vice President: and J. S. Wyatt, Cashier. The board of directors consists of six members.

Branch managers and other employees are local people who take an active part in civic affairs. Furthermore, each branch bank has an advisory committee which is selected on the basis of knowledge of the people in the community served by the branch bank. These committees are selected by the executive officers of the home office and the primary function of these committees is to advise the banks on loans.

In addition, the home office employs five full-time agricultural agents, all graduates of Alabama Polytechnic Institute. These agents are specialists in dairying, poultry, etc., and their primary duty is to work with farmers for the present development of agriculture. The agents are at the services of any farmer in the territory regardless of whether or not such farmer is a customer of the State National Bank. They also take a very active part in working with 4-H Club members and The Future Farmers of America. For example, the farm agents travel to various parts of the country and into Canada for the purpose of purchasing registered dairy cattle and beef cattle for placement with 4-H Club members and The Future Farmers of America. In most cases the bank finances these purchases.

Growth and Selected Operating Ratios

At the present time the State National Bank is the sixth largest bank in Alabama on the basis of total assets. Table III depicts the war-time growth of this bank with that of all insured banks in Alabama.

Table III
State National Bank and All Insured Commercial Bank in Alabama—1940 and 1945

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Year - end	State National Bank	All Insured Commercial Banks in Alabama
1940	$ 7,745	$ 425,538
1945	$40,529	$1,373,659
Per cent Increase 1945 from 1940	423	223

Table IV presents some selected operating ratios of the State National Bank and similar ratios for comparable banks in the Sixth Federal Reserve District.

Table IV
Selected Operating Ratios—1940 and 1945

State National Bank and Sixth Federal Reserve District Member Banks of Comparable Size

	1940		1945	
Items as per cent of total current earnings	State National Bank	Member Banks*	State National Bank	Member Banks*
Interest and discount on loans	77.4	54.8	53.3	25.2
Interest and dividends on securities	8.9	21.7	27.1	53.4
Trust department earnings	....	2.7	...	2.5
Service charges	5.1	7.6	6.6	7.1
All other earnings	8.6	13.2	13.0	11.8
Total current earnings	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0
Salaries and wages	41.0	30.6	35.8	29.1
Interest on time and savings deposits	11.1	12.2	6.9	7.9
All other expenses**	26.7	29.0	27.6	39.7
Total expenses	78.8	71.8	70.3	76.7
Net current earnings***	21.2	28.2	29.7	23.3

* Average of ratios for member banks with comparable deposits.
* SOURCE: Department of Research, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Georgia.
** Includes all taxes.
*** Before charge-offs or recoveries.
NOTE: Interval data on operations furnished Bureau of Business Research through the courtesy of the State National Bank, Decatur, Alabama.

One very obvious distinction exists between the operations of the State National Bank and comparable member banks in the Sixth Federal Reserve District. This distinction is in the source of earnings. In 1940, earnings from loans and discounts amounted to 77.4 per cent of total current earnings of the State National Bank. Comparable member banks received only 54.8 per cent of their total current earnings from this source.

During the war years most banks witnessed a considerable growth in United States security holdings from which great proportions of their earnings were derived. Despite this fact, during 1945 the State National Bank derived 53.3 per cent of its total earnings from loans and discounts compared with an average of only 25.2 per cent for the comparable groups of member banks in the Sixth Federal Reserve District.

During 1940, service charges made by the State National Bank amounted to 5.1 per cent of total current earnings. Comparable member banks in the Sixth Federal Reserve District reported an average ratio of 7.6 per cent for this item. Although this ratio increased to 6.5 per cent in 1945 for the State National Bank, this was slightly below the similar average ratio of 7.1 per cent for the comparable member banks in the Sixth Federal Reserve District.

In 1940, current expenses for wages and salaries represented 41 per cent of total current earnings of the State National Bank. Comparable banks in the Sixth District reported an average ratio of 30.6 per cent. During 1945, these ratios were 35.8 per cent for the State National Bank and 29.1 per cent for comparable member banks in the Sixth District.

JOHN P. GILL

FARM INCOME IN ALABAMA

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently released its estimate of realized net income of farm operators for 1945 by states. The figures for Alabama for 1943, 1944 and 1945 together with percentages of increase or decrease for Alabama and the United States are given in the following table.

Estimated net income of farm operators in Alabama decreased almost ten per cent in 1945 as compared with the preceding year. This change contrasts with an increase of approximately two per cent for the United States as a whole. However, the 1945 net income in Alabama was greater than that of 1943 which in turn was twice the figure for 1939.

The realized net income is the resultant obtained after deducting production expenses from the gross income from agriculture and adding government payments under the various conservation and price support programs. In general, all three of these main factors changed in the direction which would adversely affect net incomes: gross income and government payments decreased and production expenses increased. The two constituents of gross income moved in opposition directions with cash receipts from farm marketings decreasing 6.4 per cent and non money income increasing 4.5 per cent. It is very likely that this last change is largely the reflection of price changes.

Of the subdivisions of production expenses, current operating expenses, maintenance or depreciation and taxes increased and farm labor and farm mortgage interest decreased. The decline in farm labor may have some connection with increasing mechanization and the decrease in interest indicates a continued tendency of farmers to reduce their mortgage debt obligations.

It should be noted that these estimates do not make any allowance for income earned from off-the-farm work. In some localities such earnings are probably quite significant.

Gross Income, Production Expenses and Realized Net Income of Farm Operators 1943, 1944, and 1945

KIND OF INCOME OR EXPENSE	ALABAMA Amount in Thousands of Dollars			PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE			
				Alabama		United States	
	1943	1944	1945	1944 over 1943	1945 over 1944	1944 over 1943	1945 over 1944
Cash receipts from farm Marketings	236,897	278,335	260,521	+17.5	— 6.4	+ 4.4	+ 2.9
Non money income (1)	103,316	110,129	115,136	+ 6.6	+ 4.5	+ 2.9	+ 6.4
Gross income from Agriculture	340,213	388,464	375,657	+14.2	— 3.3	+ 4.2	+ 3.4
Production Expenses:							
Current operating expenses (2)	79,662	79,823	89,296	+ 0.2	+11.9	+ 1.1	+ 3.8
Hired labor	16,864	17,816	16,172	+ 5.6	— 9.2	+ 8.6	+ 5.5
Maintenance or depreciation (3)	16,704	18,632	20,035	+11.5	+ 7.5	+11.5	+ 6.2
Taxes	4,482	4,551	4,641	+ 1.5	+ 2.0	+ 3.7	+10.5
Farm Mortgage Interest	4,446	4,230	4,038	— 4.9	— 4.5	— 3.5	— 2.8
Total Production Expenses	122,158	125,052	134,182	+ 2.4	+ 7.3	+ 3.9	+ 4.6
Realized net income from:							
Agriculture	218,055	263,412	241,475	+20.8	— 8.3	+ 4.5	+ 2.2
Government payments	9,827	14,202	9,164	+44.5	—35.5	+21.1	— 3.9
Total realized net income	227,882	277,614	250,639	+21.8	— 9.7	+ 5.3	+ 1.9

(1) Includes value of home consumption and rental value of farm dwellings.

(2) Includes feed purchased, livestock purchased, fertilizer and lime, cost of operating motor vehicles.

(3) Includes maintenance or depreciation on buildings, motor vehicles and machinery and equipment.

Source: *The Farm Income Situation*, July 1946, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

State Summary—August—1946

Industrial and business activity in Alabama in August made noticeable gains over July. The index of industrial activity was 7 points higher than in July and was 12 points higher than August 1945. Production increased in all the basic industries except pig iron production. The textile industry showed the greatest gain over July with an increase of 23 per cent in cotton consumed. Cement production showed the greatest increase over a year ago. Construction continued to increase in August, the larger portion of contracts let being for residential construction.

All lines of sales activity showed gains over July except life insurance sales which declined only slightly. Both department store sales and retail sales in general increased in August, a portion of this increase no doubt being due to the general rise in prices.

The index of prices received by Alabama farmers advanced 6 points during the month ending September 15, according to the Alabama Cooperative Crop Reporting Service. Increases in cotton and cottonseed, dairy products and chickens and eggs offset declines in grains, meat animals and miscellaneous products. The index of all farm products at 269 is the highest level since July 1920.

Alabama's cotton production was reduced further by unfavorable September weather according to the latest cotton report released by the Cooperative Crop Reporting Service. Estimated production as of October 1 is 780,000 bales, 16 per cent less than the 1945 crop and 23 per cent less than the average production between 1935 and 1944.

INDUSTRY

The index of industrial activity continued to rise in August and reached 197, its highest point in two years. Production increased in all the basic industries except pig iron production and there was a drop only of 2 per cent in this industry.

Despite predictions that steel operations would be cut because of the scrap and freight car shortage, the steel industry in the country as a whole operated at around 90 per cent of capacity throughout August. In Alabama, operations were at 99 per cent of capacity during the first half of the month and 95 per cent of capacity during the latter part of the month.

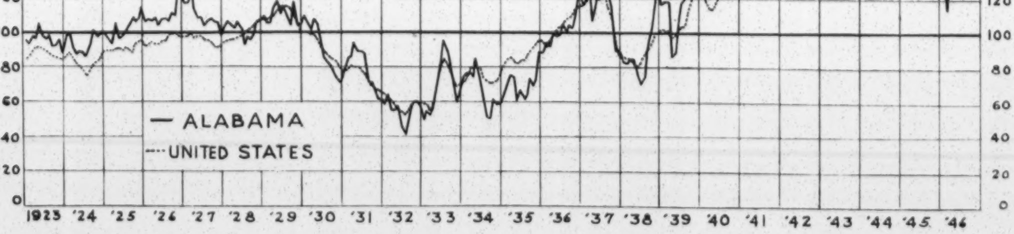
Alabama producers of pig iron were protesting to CPA because the pig iron allocation scheme places virtually their entire output under the certification plan to go for production of soil pipe, pressure pipe, bathtubs, sinks, and certain types of hot air heaters and harvesting equipment. It is estimated that 30 per cent of the northern operators output falls under the allocation plan.

Cotton consumed by textile mills in Alabama increased 23 per cent over July. August consumption fell only 1500 running bales below May, the highest month to date in 1946. Textile production in August was apparently spurred by a price hike averaging 18½ per cent which was granted by OPA during the early part of the month. This was in addition to two previous hikes already granted—an 8½ per cent increase in March and another 5 per cent increase in April.

Electric energy consumption for industrial purposes continued the upward trend begun in June. August consumption was 4 per cent higher than July. This is a healthy sign as it indicates new industries locating in Alabama as well as increased activity by some of the war-born industries such as aluminum.

Index of Industrial Activity—Alabama and United States

Adjusted for Seasonal Variation, 1935-39 average month equals 100
United States Index compiled by Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System



Construction

Building contracts awarded in Alabama in August totaled $17,532,000, the largest amount awarded in any month since December 1942. Part of the increase in value is due to the rise in building costs, but not all of it as floor area of contracts awarded increased also. From the data available on construction it is impossible to arrive at a square-foot construction cost in order to compare present costs with those during the war and prior to the war. Both valuation and floor area data collected by the Dodge Statistical Service cover major alteration work as well as new construction. Since some alteration work does not add additional floor area, it is impossible to arrive at a square-foot construction cost by dividing valuation by floor area.

Residential construction continued to increase in August. Value of residential contracts let in August were one and two-thirds times larger than July and were 96 times greater than August 1945.

Construction Contracts Awarded in Alabama[7]

New and Major Alteration Work

Project	August 1946 ($1,000)	% Change from Previous month	Year ago
Non Residential	2,637	— 49.4	+ 219.2
Residential	11,055	+168.6	+9613.4
Public works and Utilities	3,840	+ 45.5	*
Total Construction	17,532	+ 46.5	+1743.5

*Data not available.

Building Permits

	August 1946 ($1,000)	July 1946 ($1,000)	Per Cent Change
Anniston	181	179	+ 1.0
Birmingham	1,218	1,179	+ 3.3
Gadsden	314	80	+291.2
Mobile	222	221	+ 0.5
Montgomery	292	284	+ 3.0
Selma	22	122	— 82.2
Tuscaloosa	204	117	+ 73.6

Employment

Employment continued to show signs of improvement in August. Employment service placements increased 2 per cent over July, while initial benefit claims for unemployment compensation declined 6 per cent. Initial benefit claims were 28 per cent below August 1945 when the first deluge of claims came immediately following the close of the war.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that manufacturing plants in Alabama added 5,900 workers between June 15 and July 15. With the exception of the period immediately following the steel strike, this is the largest monthly increase since early in the war period. Every major industry except the transportation equipment industry shared in this advance. The steel industry added 3,000 workers, the lumber industry 1,600 and other durable goods industries 1,100 workers. The increases in these industries were partially offset by a drop of 1,400 workers in the transportation equipment industry.

U. S. Employment Service Placements[8]

	August 1946	Per cent change from Previous month	Year ago
Anniston	352	— 7.4	— 57.9
Birmingham†	2,590	+ 4.4	— 19.3
Dothan	444	+ 3.7	+ 24.0
Gadsden	1,193	— 1.0	— 21.6
Mobile	1,710	+ 40.9	— 56.3
Montgomery	518	— 3.9	— 26.5
Selma	361	— 30.6	— 23.8
Tuscaloosa	180	— 26.5	— 49.6

Unemployment Compensation Initial Benefit Claims[9]

	August 1946	Per cent change from Previous month	Year ago
Anniston	305	— 45.0	— 61.7
Birmingham†	2,014	— 6.6	— 49.3
Dothan	106	— 55.5	+ 202.9
Gadsden	366	+ 5.5	— 52.1
Mobile	1,907	+ 9.9	+ 178.8
Montgomery	283	— 22.7	+ 686.1
Selma	98	+ 46.3	+ 55.6
Tuscaloosa	253	+ 2.0	— 36.9

August Industry and Employment in Alabama

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	August 1946	Per cent change from Previous month	Year ago	Index number*
Cement Production—barrels[1]	751,182	+ 3.8	+ 47.7	200.4
Coal Production, bituminous—net tons[2]	1,697,000	+ 2.2	+ 5.3	185.7
Coke Production—net tons[3]	467,492	+ 0.1	+ 1.8	173.1
Cotton Consumption—running bales[4]	106,947	+ 22.6	+ 21.9	182.2
Electric Energy Consumption, industrial purposes—1,000 kwh	316,916	+ 4.4	— 8.3	363.6
Pig Iron Production—gross tons[5]	288,080	— 1.9	+ 2.1	174.4
Steel Ingot Production	......	+ 1.4	— 2.2	197.7
Composite Index of Industrial Activity				196.9
Cotton Spindle Activity—average active hours[4]	475	+ 16.3	+ 10.7	....
Steel Ingot Production—per cent of capacity—last week of month[6]	95	+ 1.1	— 4.0	....
Pig Iron Production—per cent of capacity[5]	97.9	— 2.0	+ 9.5	....
Building Contracts Awarded—$1,000[7]	17,532	+ 46.5	+266.5	565.9
Cement Consumption—barrels[1]	258,998	— 4.4	+ 16.1	218.4
State Employment Service Placements[8]	14,073	+ 2.4	— 13.8	....
Unemployment Compensation Initial Benefit Claims[9]	9,378	— 6.1	— 28.0	....

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†Includes offices in Birmingham, Bessemer, and Ensley.

*Adjusted for seasonal only, with 1935-39 average month equal 100.

[1] U. S. Bureau of Mines, Nonmetal Economics Division.

[2] U. S. Bureau of Mines, Coal Economics Division.

[3] U. S. Bureau of Mines, Anthracite and Coke Section.

[4] U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

[5] American Iron and Steel Institute.

[6] *The Iron Age.*

[7] F. W. Dodge Corporation, New York City.

[8] State Office, U. S. Employment Service.

[9] State Dept. of Industrial Relations, Montgomery, Ala.

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

General business activity throughout the state in August showed marked gains over the previous month. This increase is reflected in all statewide business indicators.

Bank debits in eight Alabama cities during August were 3 per cent higher than in July and 27 per cent above the same month of last year. These rates of increase from a month ago and a year ago were considerably above the comparable rates for debits in the country as a whole. This increase from July to August is particularly worthy of notice because for this period the expected seasonal pattern is a decrease of approximately 5 per cent.

Estimated retail sales in August based on sales tax collection trends were $131,000,000. This was approximately 8 per cent above the July level and 44 per cent higher than a year earlier. This marked increase in dollar sales from July to August is more significant when it is noted from comparisons with previous years that sales during the month of August usually rise about 2 per cent from July. Estimated retail sales during August reached a peak second only to December, 1945 in the history of the Bureau's series which began in January, 1939. During the months of July and August it was evident that prices were still on the upward trend. Although the exact increase in prices would be difficult to determine, it must be noted that a portion of the increase in retail sales is due to the general rise in prices as well as to the greater volume of goods sold.

Postal receipts in seven larger Alabama cities during August were 6.7 per cent lower than in July and 5.9 per cent below the dollar amount reported for August, 1945. A decline in postal receipts was observed in all reporting areas throughout the state.

New automobile registrations during August reached their peak this year after a slump since May. New registrations included 2,392 passenger cars and 1,320 trucks. This total reflects a 13 per cent increase over July.

Estimated ordinary life insurance sales in Alabama amounted to $12,452,000, which was 79.3 per cent higher than in August, 1945. Sales remained at a somewhat higher level in Alabama than in the country as a whole.

Physical volume of exports through the Alabama State Docks at Mobile declined 2.1 per cent from July to August while imports increased 30.0 per cent during the same period. This increase was due mainly to a rise from 18,816 tons in July to 83,125 tons in August in imports of manufacturers and miscellaneous goods.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS

	August 1946	% Change Over Year	% Change Over Month
Bank Debits ($1,000)			
Anniston[1] ....$	20,684	+19.0	+ 6.7
Birmingham[1]	252,338	+41.1	+ 4.2
Dothan[1]	9,533	+34.1	+11.3
Gadsden[1 2]	14,989	+34.6	— 2.1
Mobile[1]	93,603	—10.4	— 2.8
Montgomery[1]	59,499	+55.4	+11.5
Selma[2]	10,562	+34.7	— 4.8
Tuscaloosa[2]	19,673	+49.2	— 2.2
Total—8 cities ..	480,881	+27.2	+ 3.1
U. S. (excluding New York City)[1]	52,512,000	+19.8	— 2.9
Postal Receipts—City Post Offices ($1,000)[2]			
Anniston	20	—29.4	+ 0.6
Birmingham	220	+ 0.9	— 9.8
Gadsden	15	— 9.0	— 1.9
Mobile	74	—11.2	— 8.9
Montgomery	73	—11.7	+ 1.0
Selma	15	—15.5	+ 7.9
Tuscaloosa	19	+14.0	— 9.3
Total—7 cities ..	436	— 5.9	— 6.7
Department Store Sales[1]			
Birmingham	.....	+45.0	+25.0
Mobile	.....	+24.0	+11.0
Montgomery	.....	+35.0	+23.0

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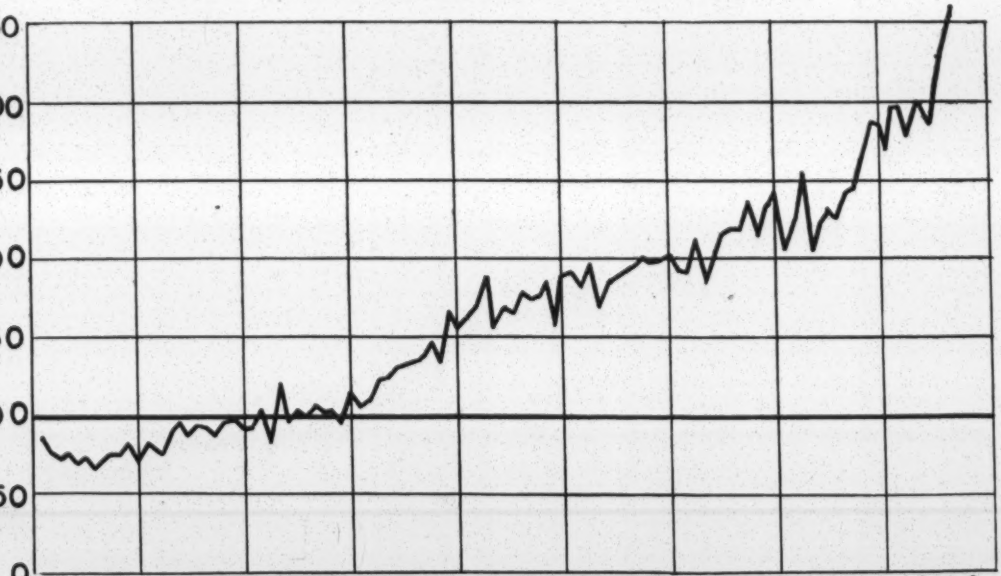
[1] Federal Reserve Board data. U. S. data for 333 centers.

[2] Cooperating firms.

Index of Alabama Retail Sales

Adjusted for seasonal variation, with 1938-41 average month equal to 100



RETAIL SALES OF SELECTED FIRMS†

In state and twenty-six individual counties
Per cent change from July, 1945 to July, 1946

	All types	Dept. and dry goods	General	Food	Lbr. and bldg. matl.	Hrw. and farm impl.	Cloth-ing	Furn.	Restau-rants and cafes	Drug
State	....	+ 12.2	+ 29.8	+ 15.2	+ 74.4	+ 42.8	+ 4.7	+ 42.4	+ 4.0	+ 7.7
Counties										
Baldwin	+ 29.5	+ 10.4	+ 28.5	+ 25.4	+ 51.2	**	**	**	+ 16.2	+ 2.7
Barbour	+ 23.1	— 5.8	+ 15.4	+ 21.8	**	+ 40.2	+ 10.0	**	**	**
Bibb	+ 24.4	+ 8.6	+ 6.1	+ 27.7	**	**	**	**	**	**
Calhoun	+ 14.0	— 1.8	+ 12.4	+ 4.9	+ 61.9	+ 29.3	+ 16.8	+ 14.3	— 16.2	+ 5.6
Clarke	+ 31.7	+ 19.1	+ 39.3	+ 11.2	**	**	**	**	**	+ 16.9
Colbert	+ 35.3	+ 43.8	+ 4.8	+ 5.8	+171.0	**	**	**	+ 18.4	+ 14.9
Covington	+ 25.7	— 8.8	+ 27.5	+ 16.5	**	— 4.2	— 23.5	+ 32.3	**	+ 15.0
Cullman	+ 31.8	— 5.8	+ 56.0	+ 1.4	**	**	+ 2.0	**	**	+ 16.5
Dallas	+ 19.2	+ 0.6	+ 25.1	+ 9.2	+ 56.6	+ 64.2	+ 20.8	+ 42.5	— 9.3	+ 9.6
Elmore	+ 12.2	— 18.2	— 3.7	+ 22.8	**	+ 71.4	**	**	+ 1.7	**
Escambia	+ 30.0	+ 26.4	— 19.9	+ 23.1	**	+ 29.0	— 4.8	+ 37.4	**	+ 20.0
Etowah	+ 16.4	+ 7.3	+ 4.9	+ 24.1	+ 48.0	— 0.5	+ 6.6	+ 24.7	+ 20.7	+ 8.2
Houston	+ 11.1	+ 14.1	+ 17.3	+ 52.5	**	+ 16.5	— 4.9	+ 12.4	**	— 12.2
Jefferson	+ 26.3	+ 18.0	+ 36.6	+ 18.6	+ 76.8	+ 51.1	+ 4.2	+ 56.3	+ 14.6	+ 14.0
Lauderdale	+ 9.4	— 28.5	— 1.9	+ 24.5	+ 35.6	+ 22.5	+ 10.4	**	**	+ 21.3
Lee	+ 33.8	— 5.4	**	+ 26.6	**	+ 61.2	+ 24.8	+ 40.4	+ 48.5	+ 33.1
Madison	+ 19.0	— 24.2	+ 9.9	+ 21.1	+ 27.5	+ 32.4	+ 10.1	+ 40.3	— 14.5	+ 9.8
Marshall	+ 25.8	+ 0.7	+ 12.3	+ 11.6	**	+ 38.4	**	**	**	+ 7.1
Mobile	+ 14.5	+ 12.2	**	+ 6.0	+ 39.9	+ 54.5	+ 14.7	+ 19.7	— 13.7	— 1.6
Montg'ry	+ 32.4	+ 26.3	**	+ 10.9	+155.3	+ 61.5	+ 14.9	+ 58.4	+ 1.4	***
Morgan	+ 24.3	— 0.7	— 6.2	+ 23.7	+ 21.8	+ 67.6	— 9.5	+ 28.6	**	+ 7.6
Pike	+ 49.7	+ 8.0	+ 21.0	**	+168.4	+ 80.8	**	**	**	**
Talladega	+ 3.9	— 13.4	**	— 15.8	+ 24.7	**	— 44.6	+ 25.8	**	— 0.5
Tallapoosa	+ 30.4	+ 11.3	+ 23.7	+ 39.2	**	**	**	+ 69.3	**	+ 26.1
Tuscaloosa	+ 31.0	+ 12.1	+ 32.3	+ 25.8	+ 78.8	+ 28.1	+ 14.0	+ 34.4	— 7.9	+ 9.7
Walker	+ 18.0	— 3.6	+ 5.1	+ 22.1	**	+ 42.8	**	+ 1.2	**	+ 19.8

†Department of Revenue, Montgomery, Alabama. Based on sales tax payments adjusted to reflect sales for the given months. **Not shown because of inadequacy of sample. ***Less than one tenth of one per cent.

AUGUST COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY IN ALABAMA

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	August 1946	Percent change from		Index number*
		Previous month	Year ago	
Estimated Retail Sales—$1,000	131,486	+ 8.4	+ 44.3	348.2†
Bank Debits to Individual Accounts—4 cities—$1,000[1]	414,973	+ 3.6	+ 26.2	335.9
Department Store Sales—Birmingham[1]	......	+ 25.0	+ 45.0	325.0
Gasoline Sales—1,000 gallons[2]	35,214	+ 2.4	+ 27.5	182.3
Electric Energy Consumption, nonindustrial purposes—1,000 kwh	97,348	+ 3.6	+ 20.1	267.5
Insurance Sales, ordinary life—$1,000[3]	12,452	— 1.1	+ 79.3	243.7
Savings and Loan Association Mortgage Loans—dollars[4]	1,356,200	+ 2.6	+169.5	....
New Automobile Registrations—total[5]	3,612	+ 13.0	....	....
Passenger	2,392	+ 21.1	....	....
Trucks	1,320	+ 8.0	....	....
Alabama State Docks[6]				
Exports—tons of 2,000 lbs.	190,055	— 2.1	....	....
Imports—tons of 2,000 lbs.	185,759	+ 30.0	....	....

*Adjusted for seasonal only, with 1935-39 average month equal 100.

†Adjusted for seasonal only with 1938-41 average month equal 100.

[1] Federal Reserve Board; debits for Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, and Dothan.

[2] Gasoline Tax Division, Dept. of Revenue, Montgomery, Alabama.

[3] Life Insurance Agency Management Association.

[4] Federal Home Loan Bank Board; covers 17 identical associations.

[5] Cadden-Allen Advertising Agency, Montgomery, Ala.

[6] Alabama State Docks and Terminals, Mobile, Ala.

FINANCE

At the end of August total savings and time deposits in the larger city areas in the state were 12.8 per cent higher than a year ago although there was less than a 1 per cent change from the preceding month. Monthly rates of increase during the first eight months of 1946 averaged less than 1 per cent compared with a monthly rate of increase of approximately 3 per cent in the comparable period of 1945.

Mortgage recordings, including real estate and chattel, in five selected counties increased 6.9 per cent from July to August. The pattern of changes was not at all consistent for all reporting areas.

Reports from seventeen identical savings and loan associations in Alabama showed aggregate loans, chiefly for purchases of homes, 2.6 per cent above July and 169.5 per cent higher than in August, 1945.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

	August 1946	% Change Over Year	% Change Over Month
Savings and Time Deposits ($1,000)			
End-of-month balances			
Anniston	$ 9,882	+18.5	+ 0.4
Birmingham	62,286	+13.7	+ 0.3
Gadsden	9,239	+12.1	+ 0.7
Mobile	50,806	+ 7.0	+ 0.2
Montgomery	18,507	+15.7	+ 0.1
Selma	10,350	+19.3	— 0.3
Tuscaloosa	10,599	+21.7	+ 1.2
Total—7 cities	171,669	+12.8	+ 0.3
Postal Savings—City Post Offices ($1,000)			
End-of-month balances			
Anniston	582	+20.3	— 1.1
Birmingham	11,862	+ 9.1	**
Gadsden	571	+ 5.6	— 0.2
Mobile	1,680	— 8.9	— 2.1
Montgomery	3,060	+10.6	**
Selma	180	+ 2.8	+ 2.6
Tuscaloosa	491	+23.0	+ 2.3
Total—7 cities	18,426	+ 7.8	— 0.1
Mortgage Recordings—County data ($1,000)			
Dallas	211	*	—26.7
Jefferson	7,941	*	+11.1
Mobile	1,952	*	+25.8
Montgomery	1,126	*	—30.1
Tuscaloosa	824	*	+21.8
Total—5 counties	12,054	*	+ 6.9

*Data for a year ago comparison not available.
**Less than one tenth of one per cent.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The new school year has begun with an unprecedented enrollment in Commerce and Business Administration of 2,186 students at the end of the first week of classes. This is approximately twice the enrollment of any previous quarter or semester and almost exactly four times the enrollment in the fall quarter of 1945. The number of students who registered in the spring quarter of 1946 was 1,131. The total number includes 1,888 men and 298 women. Of the men, a very large proportion are veterans. The number of women is significant as the continuation of a trend. The prewar enrollment was less than 150 and by the fall quarter of 1945 had increased to 252.

In addition to the undergraduate students in the School of Commerce and Business Administration there are 46 graduate students in Business Administration.

The Extension Division is faced with a heavy demand for the Commerce courses which are being offered through the University Centers in Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile. Also the School of Commerce and Business Administration prepared and gave wide distribution to a one year pre-commerce program which if taken in the various colleges of the state will enable the student to complete the requirements for the BS degree by nine quarters residence at the University.

The large number of students at present is taxing the facilities of the school. Provision of adequate classroom, laboratory and reading room space is in sight. Thirteen additional full time members of the instructional staff have been employed and a number of part time teachers are being used. The value to the University of having graduate students who can be used in helping meet the emergency is being demonstrated in a very practical way. These are older and more mature persons, many with exceptional records in the military services and to an unusual extent with previous teaching experience.

Indications point to still larger attendance in winter and spring quarters. Consequently the need for trained and competent teachers is certain to continue and the efforts of the Dean of the School and the heads of the several departments are directed especially to securing additional instructors.

The instructional work of the school is organized into the following eight departments:

Department	**Head of Department**
Accounting	Prof. Chester H. Knight
Business Law	Prof. H. L. Findley
Business Statistics	Prof. H. H. Chapman
Economics	Prof. Lee Bidgood
Finance	Prof. James Holladay
Management	Prof. Burton R. Morley
Marketing	Prof. Harry D. Bonham
Secretarial Work	Prof. Lee Bidgood (acting)

The graduate work in Business Administration is under the supervision of a faculty committee of which Prof. E. H. Anderson is Chairman.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NHF27 DL PD=TU ATLANTA GA 9 406P

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=
CARE DR CHARLES S JOHNSON DEPT OF SOCIAL SCIANCE FISK UNIV

THOMAS REPORTS TWO HUNDRED FIFTY NEGRO FIFTEEN HUNDRED WHITE DISABLED VETERANS TRAINING MAY FORTY SIX IN ADDITION TO PUBLIC 346 TRAINEES. WILL FORWARD COMPLETE INFORMATION FEW DAYS=

ANNA WARWICK.

(33)

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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ATLANTA

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST
ATLA=

THERE ARE 20,934 VETERANS ENGAGED IN ON THE JOB TRAINING IN ALABAMA UNDER PL346 AND 16 EXCLUSIVE OF AGRICULTURAL PERSUITS LETTER WILL FOLLOW=

FRANK THOMAS.

20,934 PL346 16.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

(alabama)

UNIVERSITY OF AL

EXTENSION NEWS N

Entered as second class matter, August 21, 1943, at the post office at University, Alabama, under the Act of August 24, 1912. Issued monthly by the Extension Division of the University of Alabama, University, Ala.
DOYLE L. BUCKLES, Editor

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Se gs

Vol. 4, No. 4 UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA October, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Trustees Seeking New President To Succeed Dr. Raymond R. Paty

▶ The task of canvassing the field for a successor to Dr. Raymond R. Paty as president of the University of Alabama has been given to the Board of Trustees' executive committee with the addition of Gov. Chauncey Sparks.

The trustees, meeting on the campus on October 24, accepted Dr. Paty's resignation effective January 1, 1947, at which time he will become chancellor of the University of Georgia System, and ordered its executive group and the governor to report back at the annual Homecoming meeting, November 30 or earlier.

Dr. Paty submitted his resignation to the Board of Trustees on October 9 asking that he be relieved of his duties at the University by January 1 or sooner. He completed four years of service to the University on September 1 of this year.

During those four years, the University has gone through a period in which enrollment dropped to a low of 2,582 of which over 2,000 were co-eds, saw its facilities used for training over 15,000 men in the College Training Detachments of the Air Forces and the Army Star Training Program and then jumped from a registration of 2,538 last fall to 8,300 at the beginning of the current term. Of the present student body, 5,125 are veterans of World War II.

Charles Foley Named University Photographer

▶ Charles H. Foley, Army Air Corps veteran, has been appointed University photographer in the Extension Division's Audio Visual-aids Department.

C. H. Foley

A native of Danville, Ky., Foley received extensive photographic training during the war. He served in Denver, Colo., as aerial photographer and laboratory technician, and overseas for two and one-half years as a motion picture photographer.

Since his discharge in June, 1945, and before coming to the University, Foley was employed in the color research department of Ansco corporation. He later completed the photographic course at the New York Institute of Photography.

University Centers Expand For Veterans

ENGINEERING STUDENTS IN DRAWING CLASS—This Birmingham Center group in action is typical of the increasing number of persons taking advantage of training provided through University extension facilities.

School Debate Groups Should Make Plans Now For Spring Tournament

▶ It is not too early for principals and debate coaches to begin making plans for this year's debate tournament to be held at the University next spring, according to announcement by J. E. Williams, director of Guidance and Counseling in the Extension Division, and Dr. T. Earle Johnson, head of the Speech Department. Dates for the tournament have been tentatively set for March 13-15, 1947.

Any high school in the State is eligible to participate in the tournament, they said, and the subject for the debate this year is: **Resolved: That the Federal Government should provide a system of complete medical care available to all citizens at public expense.** Each school entering must have two teams, an affirmative and a negative team.

Copies of the debate handbook and other materials on this question may be secured from the Extension Division of the University upon payment of a fee of $1. It is not necessary to purchase this material in order to enter the tournament, but most schools prefer to use it. All schools planning to enter the tournament should order their material now.

Following the procedure which has proved successful and popular in the past, the debate tournament will be sponsored jointly by the Extension Division and the Department of Speech at the University. Debate coaches are requested to ask for help from either department if necessary. Tournament rules and other details will be announced later.

New Courses Announced For Correspondence Study

▶ Several courses have been introduced or revised for the Correspondence Study Department of the Extension Division in the past few months, Mrs. Clarice Lester Parker, secretary-registrar, announces.

Listed with the instructor for each, they are: 50c Ancient and Medieval Art History, 51c Renaissance Art History, 52c Modern Art History, Mrs. Bertha Miller;

(Continued on Page 2)

New Center Planned At Gadsden As Student Enrollment Is Doubled

▶ Expansion of the University Centers at Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery and plans for establishing a Center at Gadsden to help meet the demands for increased educational facilities and provide more opportunities for veterans to attend school are announced by Dr. R. E. Tidwell, dean of the Extension Division.

Enrollment for the fall quarter at each of the already established centers has almost doubled registrations for the past year, Dean Tidwell said.

Eight hundred students, including 450 veterans and 350 non-veterans, are enrolled at the Birmingham Center. There are 1,600 class registrations, with students averaging two classes each.

At the Mobile Center, the total number of students is 341, with the class registrations numbering 564. One-hundred and sixty-two non-veterans and 179 veterans are attending school at this Center.

The Montgomery Center announces a total enrollment of 102, with 45 of this number listed as veterans and 57 as non-veterans.

This increased enrollment requires additional housing and building facilities, larger faculties, and additional courses, Dr. Tidwell said, and he added that the University is attempting to meet these needs as rapidly and as far as possible.

Archer Named Director

Enlargement of Montgomery Center facilities was announced recently with the appointment of Frederick Archer, assistant director of the Extension Division, as director of that Center.

A native of North Carolina, Director Archer received degrees from the University of North Carolina and Columbia University. He has served as professor of education in the Extension Division since 1936 and as assistant director since 1939. During the war

(Continued on Page 3)

Bassett Appointed Assistant Director Of News Bureau

▸ Norman H. Bassett, former editor of The Tuscaloosa News and recently appointed by President Raymond R. Paty as Assistant Director of the University News Bureau, assumed his new position with the beginning of the fall quarter.

Norman H. Bassett

A graduate of the University with a major in journalism, Bassett, while in school, served on the staff of the News Bureau, as a student assistant on the journalism faculty, as sports editor of the Crimson-White and was active in other organizations.

In addition to holding down editorial positions on The Tuscaloosa News, he has served as telegraph and sports editor of the Rome, Ga., News Tribune, and as acting sports publicity director of the University during the 1944-45 season. He has been correspondent for the Associated Press at Rome and Tuscaloosa and is first vice president of the Alabama Associated Press Association.

New Courses Announced

(Continued from Page 1)

116c Governmental Accounting, Dr. S. P. Garner; 21c Elementary Psychology for Education Students, Dr. Ray H. Simpson; 156c Mental Hygiene in School, Dr. Paul W. Terry.

Mrs. Parker said the department also is pleased to announce the reinstatement of two courses on elementary Latin, conducted by Dr. Robert Eppes Jones who has returned to the campus after five years of service with the U. S. Army.

Radio Services Widen Coverage With Four-Shows-A-Week Program

▸ With the first week in October the Radio Broadcasting Services of the University launched a four-shows-a-week program with wider coverage than ever before, according to Graydon L. Ausmus, director. Heading the list of its day-time shows is the series, "Your Family Is Your Fortune," presented for and in cooperation with the Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers on an eleven-station, statewide network each Tuesday. The series will continue through March 25, 1947.

These programs will cover the state through the means of transcriptions. The general field to be covered is improved relations in the home. The first program each month will be devoted to a dramatization of material on pre-school children, the second each month will be a round table on the family as a whole, the third will be a dramatization of material devoted to the problems of teen-age children, and the fourth will be devoted to a presentation of children's literature. The pre-school and teen-age programs will be based on articles in the current Parent-Teacher magazine.

Miss Elizabeth S. Carmichael, director of Home and Family Life Service in the Extension Division, and chairman of Parent Education in the Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers, will be responsible for the round table each month, in addition to acting as consultant on the other programs. Scripts will be written by Miss Eleanor Hatton of the Radio Broadcasting Services. Production of the series will be by Graydon L. Ausmus, who is co-chairman with Mrs. H. H. Maxwell of Northport, Ala., of the Radio Division of the Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers.

State Problems Featured

Eleanor Hatton

On Oct. 6 "The University of Alabama Round Table" became the "Alabama Round Table" and presented the first of its 1946-47 series of programs devoted to a discussion of problems and questions related to the development of the State of Alabama instead of continuing its former policy of discussing national and international affairs.

The first four or five of these programs will be devoted to a review of Alabama health problems in which the Medical College of Alabama and the State Department of Health will cooperate with the Radio Broadcasting Services of the University. Subjects which will follow will include educational needs, farming and soil conservation, new industries for the State, development of parks and waterways, etc. Speakers will be outstanding authorities in each of the areas covered.

Dr. J. R. Morton, director of Continuation Education in the Extension Division, will continue to act as moderator for these programs.

"Little Concerts," one of the University's oldest and most popular programs, made its debut Oct. 8 on a new statewide network as a part of "The Alabama Hour" on which three state colleges will be presented each week at 9:30 p.m.

UNIVERSITY RADIO PROGRAM

"Your Family Is Your Fortune"

WAPI, Birmingham
WLAY, Sheffield
WBHP, Huntsville
WJBY, Gadsden
WHMA, Anniston
WMLL, Decatur
WFEB, Sylacauga
WHTB, Talladega
WCOV, Montgomery
WHBB, Selma
WALA, Mobile

"Alabama Round Table"

WAPI, Birmingham
WCOV, Montgomery
WHTB, Talladega

"Little Concerts"

WAPI, Birmingham
WHTB, Talladega

"This Is Your University"

WAPI, Birmingham
WCOV, Montgomery
WLAY, Sheffield
WMSL, Decatur
WBHP, Huntsville
WHTB, Talladega

Nine CPA Candidates Enroll For Review Course At University

▸ Nine candidates for certified public accountants are enrolled in the CPA Review Course in Accounting Practice underway at the University of Alabama Oct. 21-Nov. 2.

First offered in April, 1945, the course is held for a two-weeks period twice each year under sponsorship of the Accounting Department of the School of Commerce and Business Administration and the Extension Division. It is designed to assist candidates in their review for the CPA examination in accounting practice and to afford a review of accounting practice for men who were in public accounting before their entry into the armed forces and who have now resumed their former work.

Instructors for the current course are Bruce Futhey and W. H. Whitney of the Accounting Department. Both men are affiliated with the American Institute of Accountants and have had extensive teaching and public accounting experience.

Candidates enrolled in previous classes have expressed their approval of these courses. Records of the most recent one, held last spring, show that of the seven qualifying for examination in practice (upon which greatest emphasis is placed) only one failed and all candidates passed in theory.

Music Groups Presented

"Little Concerts" will present, in addition to the faculty of the Music Department of the University, larger student groups including the University Choral Union, the Million Dollar Band, the University Symphony Orchestra, and the Glee Clubs.

Byron Arnold, assistant professor of Music and teacher of piano, has been appointed by Dr. Alton O'Steen, head of the Music Department, to serve as music director for this series.

Serving the dual purpose of interpreting the work being done by the various divisions, agencies, and departments of the University to the people of the State and acting as a means of exploration in the field of vocational guidance, "This Is Your University" will be continued this year on the Monday 1:30 p.m. spot over WAPI and several other stations in the State. Miss Hatton also writes the scripts for this series and students of the Radio Arts Department serve as actors and announcers.

High Lights Given In Fall Home And Family Life Program

▶ Plans of the Home and Family Life Service of the Extension Division promise a variety of activities for the fall and winter program under the directorship of Miss Elizabeth S. Carmichael.

Courses in foods, clothing, and toy making are being offered this fall to the wives of veteran students enrolled at the University. These courses, to be held on the campus each Tuesday night for seven consecutive weeks, beginning Oct. 15, are sponsored by the Home and Family Life Service in cooperation with the School of Home Economics. Faculty members of the School of Home Economics will discuss the topics in their special fields of interest.

Courses are also planned for the winter and spring quarters. In the winter quarter subjects will include Home Management, Foods, Family Relationships, Child Guidance, and Family Recreation in the Home. In the spring quarter there will be courses in Home Management, Clothing, Family Relationships, and Child Guidance. By this arrangement each homemaker can have the choice of three different topics if she chooses to take one each quarter.

The Family Life Department and the Home and Family Life Service of the University are planning to offer a concentrated two weeks' course to mothers of young children willing to provide care in their home for three or four children other than their own while their mothers are working.

A course for expectant mothers is scheduled to start in Birmingham sometime this fall. This course is to be sponsored by the Birmingham Branch of the American Association of University Women, Jefferson County Health Department, and the Extension Division. Classes will be conducted by persons connected with the Health Department, the University Medical School, and the Extension Division. They will be open to any expectant mother wishing to have the aid these meetings will afford. Physicians of Birmingham are cooperating in this project.

The Jefferson County P.-T. A Council has scheduled a series of five district meetings which will be held in various parts of Jefferson County Oct. 29-31 and Nov. 5, 6, and 7. Miss Carmichael will conduct a panel at each of these meetings on Parents' Responsibility to Youth.

Participation in the University Radio series, "Your Family Is Your Fortune," will be a high light in the Home and Family Life program. Miss Carmichael will be responsible for the round table on the family as a whole in addition to acting as consultant on the three other monthly programs in the series.

"YOUR FAMILY IS YOUR FORTUNE"—Panel for the second broadcast in this radio series includes Aubrey Dominick, Tuscaloosa lawyer and a father; Dr. Bessie McNiel, head of the Family Life Department of the University; Stanley Park, Tuscaloosa real estate agent and a father; Miss Elizabeth C. Carmichael, director Home and Family Life Service of the University Extension Division and leader of the discussion; and Mrs. S. P. Faucett, Jr., Tuscaloosa housewife and a mother.

University Centers Expand For Veterans

(Continued from Page 1)

he received wide recognition for his services as deputy educational manager of the State War Finance Committee.

Permission to use the class rooms in the Baldwin Junior High School building during late afternoons, evenings, and Saturdays has been granted the Montgomery Center by the Montgomery Board of Education. Full-time and part-time instructors for the regular University freshman and sophomore courses are included in the enlarged faculty.

Directly in line with the expansion of the Centers also was the naming of George W. Campbell as assistant director of the Birmingham Center, on the recommendation of I. J. Browder, director of the Center.

Gadsden Center Planned

Groundwork for establishing a University Center at Gadsden was laid recently by representatives from the University Extension Division, Dean R. E. Tidwell and Dr. J. R. Morton, in conferences with Business and Professional Women's Club and Jaycee committees of that city. Plans are for a registration office to be opened there December 1.

All work at this Center, as at other Centers, will be at the college level. Credits for all courses completed by students of the Center will be recorded at the University of Alabama and may be applied toward degrees. Up to two years of college residence work may be completed at the Center and credits may be transferred to any college. Persons desiring to pursue courses for their own pleasure or profit, and not desiring college credit, may do so.

Varied Requests Pour In Daily To Club Study Department

▶ America's foreign policy, particularly as it relates to Russia, and the implications of atomic research for our civilization are the two great areas of study for Alabama club women in 1946-47, if the requests for help that come to the Department of Club Study and Library Service are any indication.

Other popular subjects for the year, according to Miss Bethel Fite, director of the department, are the development of the South, the story of its past and the prospects for its future; Alabama's history, traditions, and resources; and the creation of a happy family life.

The whole resources of the University, with its wealth of books, magazines, and pamphlets, are called on to furnish material for the club and individual requests that pour in daily to the Extension Division. These queries, Miss Fite said, range from questions about the Gorgas Memorial to the effect of the Negro on the culture of the South; from television to the pros and cons of the Boswell amendment. All are further proof, she added, that Alabama citizens are working and studying to understand the world they live in, and their relation to it.

G. I. Brides Show Eagerness To Study About United States

▶ G. I. war brides now living in Alabama are eager to learn more of the United States and the facts about this country that an American citizen should know if their letters to the Extension Division are any indication.

These letters to this department came in response to an offer to assist them in becoming qualified for U. S. citizenship.

For sometime, the Extension Division of the University, in cooperation with the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the U. S. Department of Justice, has been offering a home study course in citizenship to prospective citizens. Persons who have filed their first or second papers are contacted and those who desire such help are sent textbooks and materials. Their papers are graded and returned at no cost to them. The course covers the history of the United States Constitution and Government and is intended to give a better understanding of democracy.

When this same service was offered recently to newly-arrived aliens in the State, including approximately 440 brides of Alabama men who had married girls while in foreign service, the response was large, prompt and enthusiastic.

Majority of the replies came from girls whose home before America was England, Australia, New Zealand, or European countries, while answers came from several representing such countries as India, Persia, Chile, Russia, and others.

Their reasons for coming to America were almost unanimous in that each wanted to make her husband's home her home, and all believe America promises greater opportunity for their children.

Typical of their gratitude for a word of welcome and help are these words . . . "I think it is wonderful to receive such a letter as this and realize the unselfish interest that you take in a stranger . . ."

Specialized Courses Offered In Commerce, Business Administration

▸ Several specialized series of courses in Commerce and Business Administration are now being offered by the University of Alabama through the Extension Division and the School of Commerce and Business Administration.

The first group to be started in this series is at the Birmingham Center where approximately 50 were registered at the fall quarter. When sufficient active interest is shown, these courses also will be offered as part of the regular evening program at the University Centers in Mobile and Montgomery.

The University is offering these courses with the realization that many recent high school graduates, returned veterans, and most adults do not have the opportunity to secure adequate training under regular programs at the universities and colleges. The courses are designed primarily to give training in semi-professional and professional fields in management and business administration and to give additional basic and advanced training to those already employed in these fields.

Courses in this program are grouped into several curricula, accounting, credit management, personnel management, purchasing, and traffic management, each designed to prepare the student for a specialized field of work. Each course, however, is a complete unit and may be taken without reference to a curriculum or complete program of study, provided course prerequisites are met.

The completion of a series of related courses is of much greater benefit to the student of business than would be separate courses taken at random and the Extension Division will grant a certificate to those satisfactorily completing all of the related courses in any of the special fields announced.

Additional information and assistance may be received by consulting the officials of the University Centers or writing the University Extension Division.

▸ Short Course School in Property and Liability Insurance, the first in four years due to wartime interruption, was held August 12-14 at the University of Alabama. The three-day session was sponsored by the Alabama Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., in cooperation with the Summer School and Extension Division of the University.

New Life Insurance Marketing Course Scheduled For January

▸ Life Insurance Marketing, a specialized non-college credit course, is tentatively scheduled to open Jan. 6, 1947, at the University of Alabama, according to announcement by Dean R. E. Tidwell of the Extension Division.

Sponsoring agencies are the Life Insurance Agency Management Association, the National Association of Life Underwriters, the Alabama Association of Life Underwriters, and the life insurance companies domiciled in the state in cooperation with the University's Extension Division.

Designed to give a basic knowledge of life insurance, to develop the capacity to interpret life insurance in terms of a client's problem, and to develop sufficient knowledge and skill so that the graduate can handle any life insurance situation for an individual, business, or institution, the course will also aid in developing in the student confidence, personality, and ability to get along with people.

Admission requirements include high school education or its equivalent, at least sixty days' experience in life insurance work, completion of a company basic training course, field experience and rate "A" or "B" in aptitude index or some equivalent test.

The entire course will last one calendar year, with fifteen weeks being spent under instruction and the remainder of the time spent in supervised field work. The student will spend the first five weeks in class instruction, followed by twelve weeks of field work and thereafter alternate instructional periods and supervised field

William D. McIlvaine, Jr.

Bethel Fite

James E. Gillespie, Jr.

J. E. Williams

Additions And Changes In Extension Staff Announced By Dean Tidwell

▸ Additions or changes in the staff of the Extension Division beginning with the fall term have been announced by Dean R. E. Tidwell.

In the Department of High School Guidance and Counseling, J. E. Williams, former principal of Wilcox County High School, Camden, succeeds as director Cranford H. Burns, who is on leave of absence attending Columbia University. Williams received his master's degree from the University of Alabama and did graduate work at Columbia University. He has also served as principal of Marengo County High School at Thomaston and taught six years previous to that in Foley and Demopolis schools.

James E. Gillespie, Jr., a veteran of the Army air forces with service in the Pacific, will head the Audio-visual Aids Service this year. He succeeds James F. Caldwell, also on leave of absence to study at Columbia University. Gillespie received his A.B. degree at Alabama Polytechnic Institute and taught science at Prattville before entering the service. He began work on his master's degree at the University of Alabama the past summer.

Miss Bethel Fite, native of Mississippi and former regional librarian at Murray State Teachers College, replaces Mrs. Anne Gary Pannell of Tuscaloosa as director of the Department of Club Study and Library Loan Service. Mrs. Pannell has accepted a position in the University's Department of History. Miss Fite received her A.B. degree from Mississippi State College for Women, B.S. in L.S. from Drexel Institute of Technology, and M.A. from Teachers College, Columbia University. Her professional experience in library extension has been in Mississippi and Kentucky.

William D. McIlvaine, Jr., the most recent member to be added to the staff, will serve as Director of Engineering Extension. A graduate of the University of Minnesota with a Master of Science degree in electrical engineering and additional graduate work in political science, economics, and business administration, McIlvaine has for 15 years engaged in professional engineering work. His experience includes services in the civil, mechanical, and electrical fields for a variety of municipal and state agencies and several industrial organizations.

For Immediate Release
November 22, 1946

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Atlanta, Georgia

Steady Advance In Alabama Manufacturing Employment Continues

September 1946 Level 6.5 Percent Above Last September

Alabama's manufacturing plants added 1,700 workers between August 15, 1946 and September 15, 1946 to continue an upward employment trend which began shortly after the settlement of the steel strike early this year. According to the latest employment estimates there were 212,000 workers employed in Alabama plants on September 15, 1946. This level reflects an increase of 13,000 workers, a 6.5 percent rise, since September 1945. During the current 30-day period the greater part of the rise occurred in "heavy" goods industries which added 1,300 workers compared with a net hiring of 400 workers in the consumer goods group.

The lumber industry, second in importance in Alabama in terms of numbers of workers, had the largest employment gain during the current period. This industry added 1,000 workers between August 15 and September 15 to continue an upward employment trend which began in the latter part of March. The lumber industry, during the past year, has continued to expand because of an exceptionally high demand for lumber products, easing of the labor supply, and increased wage rates within the industry. The furniture and finished lumber products industry, closely allied to lumber, registered an increase of 500 workers with a major part of the increase occurring in wood preserving plants. New hirings in factories manufacturing mattresses and bed springs added further to the expansion in the furniture group. An increase of 500 workers was also registered in the chemical industry. Here, increased activity in the cottonseed oil mills accounted for most of the rise; however, some new hirings were made at fertilizer plants and gum naval stores establishments. In addition to the relatively large additions in these three major industries, there were smaller employment gains in several others; such as, an increase of 200 employees each in the steel industry and the petroleum and coal industry.

Partially offsetting the employment rise in these major industries were employment reductions of 300 workers in the transportation equipment industry, primarily shipyards, and losses of 200 workers each in the food industry and the miscellaneous durable goods industry. The decline in the food industry was seasonal while the drop in miscellaneous durable's occurred in nonferrous metals and machinery industries.

The table on the following page summarizes employment changes in manufacturing industries in Alabama for September 1946, August 1946 and September 1945.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN ALABAMA 1/

Industry Groups	Sept. 1946	Aug. 1946	Sept. 1945	Net Change From Aug. '46 To Sept. '46	Percent Change From Aug. '46 To Sept. '46	Percent Change From Sept. '45 To Sept. '46
	(In thousands of employees)					
ALL MANUFACTURING	212.0	210.3	199.0	+1.7	+.8	+6.5
Durable Goods	117.4	116.1	109.8	+1.3	+1.1	+6.9
Nondurable Goods	94.6	94.2	89.2	+.4	+.4	+6.1
Durable Goods						
Iron & Steel & Their Prods.	42.5	42.3	34.5	+.2	+.5	+23.2
Transportation Equipment	5.4	5.7	21.0	-.3	-5.3	-74.3
Lumber & Timber Basic Prods.	45.6	44.6	39.4	+1.0	+2.2	+15.7
Furniture & Finished Lmbr. Prods.	5.8	5.3	4.1	+.5	+9.4	+41.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	5.2	5.1	4.1	+.1	+2.0	+26.8
Other Durable Goods 2/	12.9	13.1	6.7	-.2	-1.5	+92.5
Nondurable Goods						
Textile Mill Products	52.7	52.8	48.6	-.1	-.2	+8.4
Cotton Textiles	43.5	43.6	40.9	-.1	-.2	+6.4
Apparel & Other Finished Prods.	5.4	5.4	6.0	--	--	-10.0
Food & Kindred Products	13.3	13.5	13.4	-.2	-1.5	- .7
Paper & Allied Products	5.4	5.4	4.1	--	--	+31.7
Printing, Publishing & Allied Prods.	3.2	3.2	2.6	--	--	+23.1
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	5.5	5.0	6.7	+.5	+10.0	-17.9
Products of Petroleum & Coal	2.9	2.7	2.2	+.2	+7.4	+31.8
Other Nondurable Goods 3/	6.2	6.2	5.6	--	--	+10.7

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period ending nearest the fifteenth of the month.

2/ Includes electrical machinery; machinery except electrical; automobiles; and nonferrous metals.

3/ Includes leather; tobacco; rubber products; and miscellaneous industries.

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Veteran's Adviser
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

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THE BUSINESS OF INSURANCE IN ALABAMA DURING THE WAR

In 1939 citizens and business concerns in Alabama paid as premiums to licensed insurance companies and associations reporting to the Bureau of Insurance of the Alabama Department of Commerce, a total of $53,154,000 for all classes of insurance. The losses and claims incurred during the year by these companies totaled $19,155,000. The total premiums in 1939 were divided between the three main classes of companies as follows: life insurance companies and associations, $35,155,000 or 66.1 per cent of the total; fire insurance companies, $10,475,000 or 19.7 per cent of the total; and miscellaneous insurance companies, $7,524,000 or 14.2 per cent of the total.

Life insurance companies with the premiums received included the following subdivisions:

Legal Reserve Life Insurance Companies	
Ordinary life insurance	$18,574,000
Industrial insurance	6,989,000
Group insurance	1,954,000
Mutual Aid and Burial Associations	6,159,000
Fraternal Benefit Societies	1,479,000

Legal reserve companies with premium receipts of 27½ million dollars of the total of 35 million held the most important place and among these the ordinary life insurance was by far the most important.

The fire insurance companies were divided into four classes. Also the reports distinguish between the fire insurance and other kinds of insurance written by these companies. Premiums received in 1939 were divided as follows:

American stock fire insurance companies on fire insurance	$4,814,000
Mutual fire insurance companies on fire insurance	753,000
Foreign fire insurance companies on fire insurance	893,000
American stock fire insurance companies on other insurance	3,273,000
Mutual fire insurance companies on other insurance	154,000
Foreign fire insurance companies on other insurance	280,000
Reciprocal or inter-insurance exchange	308,000

Approximately 62 per cent of the insurance premiums received by this group was for regular fire insurance, 35 per cent was received by fire insurance companies for types of insurance other than fire and 3 per cent was collected on reciprocal or inter-insurance exchange contracts.

The miscellaneous insurance companies include some twenty different types of insurance. These may be grouped into four sub-groups, which with the 1939 premiums are as follows:

Health and Accident	$2,226,000
Automobile	2,226,000
Other liability	1,850,000
Other business risks	1,222,000

The largest item under the other liability class is Workmen's Compensation with premiums in 1939 of $1,339,000. The other business risk class includes a wide variety of individual types of insurance such a fidelity, surety, plate glass and steam boilers.

Total annual insurance premiums from all types of companies increased continuously during the war period and rose from $53,154,000 in 1939 to $95,609,000 in 1945. This was an increase of 79.9 per cent. However, it should be noted that the changes in total premiums were influenced largely by the course taken by the premiums of the life insurance group. Fire insurance companies had a peak in collections of premiums in 1941 which was not exceeded until 1945. In a somewhat similar manner collections of the miscellaneous group increased until they reached $14,579,000 in 1942. Premiums in 1943 and 1944 were lower than in 1942, but the largest figure was reached in 1945. The largest percentage increases above 1939 took place in the miscellaneous group in which premiums in 1945 were 102.4 per cent above those of 1939. The fire insurance companies had the smallest per cent of increase with premiums in 1945, 44.6

TABLE 1

Premiums Received by Insurance Companies on Alabama Business 1939 - 1944

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Life Insurance Companies							
Legal Reserve Companies on:							
Ordinary Life Insurance	18,574	19,509	20,960	21,628	23,488	25,367	27,698
Industrial Insurance	6,989	7,528	8,264	9,636	10,903	21,871	25,808
Group Insurance	1,954	2,118	2,339	2,797	3,033	3,107	3,148
Total Legal Reserve	27,517	29,155	31,563	34,061	37,424	50,345	56,654
Mutual Aid and Burial Associations	6,159	7,448	8,806	10,501	12,314	5,239	6,243
Fraternal Benefit Associations	1,479	1,535	1,505	1,547	1,707	1,954	2,335
Total Life Insurance	35,155	38,138	41,874	46,109	51,445	57,538	65,232
Fire Insurance Companies							
On Fire Insurance:							
American Stock Companies	4,814	4,963	5,698	6,260	5,979	6,071	7,089
Mutual Fire Insurance Companies	753	778	1,098	1,147	1,195	1,531	1,508
Foreign Fire Insurance Companies	893	841	883	962	997	985	1,172
Total Fire Insurance	6.460	6.582	7,679	8,369	8,171	8,587	9,769
On Other Insurance:							
American Stock Companies	3,273	4,080	5,300	3,150	2,915	3,298	3,982
Mutual Fire Insurance Companies	154	200	245	255	311	347	398
Foreign Fire Insurance Companies	280	324	401	356	370	408	446
Total Other Insurance	3,707	4,604	5,946	3,761	3,596	4,053	4.826
Reciprocal and Inter-Insurance Exchange	308	228	304	394	396	443	551
Total Fire Insurance Companies	10,475	11,415	13,929	12,524	12,163	13,082	15,145
Miscellaneous Insurance							
Health and Accident	2,226	2,744	3,340	3,806	4,251	4,550	5,001
Automobile	2,226	2,379	2,984	3,154	3,176	3,455	3,989
Other Liabilities	1,850	2,245	3,721	5,598	4,674	4,284	4,553
Other Business Risks	1.222	1,373	1,622	2,021	1,689	1,524	1,689
Total Miscellaneous Insurance	7.524	8,741	11,667	14,579	13,790	13,813	15,232
Total All Insurance Premiums	53,154	58,294	67,470	73,212	77,398	84,433	95,609

TABLE 2

Losses and Claims Incurred by Insurance Companies on Alabama Business 1939 - 1945

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Life Insurance Companies							
Legal Reserve Companies on:							
Ordinary Life Insurance	7,066	7,136	9,032	8,101	8,028	7,979	11,640
Industrial Insurance	1,589	1,744	1,783	1,865	2,122	3,996	4,518
Group Insurance	1,259	1,317	1,502	1,502	1,736	1,868	1,904
Total Legal Reserve	9.914	10.197	12.317	11,468	11,886	13,843	18,062
Mutual Aid and Burial Associations	1,644	1,761	2,010	2,132	2,475	1,304	1,511
Fraternal Benefit Associations	828	892	813	677	753	736	760
Total Life Insurance	12.386	12,850	15,140	14.277	15,114	15,883	20,333
Fire Insurance Companies							
On Fire Insurance:							
American Stock Companies	1,659	2,042	1,906	2,167	2,293	3,201	3,601
Mutual Fire Insurance Companies	264	183	248	291	265	355	479
Foreign Fire Insurance Companies	253	385	356	429	372	673	513
Total Fire Insurance	2,176	2.610	2.510	2,887	2,930	4,229	4,593
On Other Insurance:							
American Stock Companies	1,293	1,614	2,226	1,751	1,014	1,427	1,826
Mutual Fire Insurance Companies	33	58	62	52	47	104	170
Foreign Fire Insurance Companies	118	121	158	169	136	174	245
Total Other Insurance	1.444	1,793	2,446	1,972	1,197	1,705	2,241
Reciprocal and Inter-Insurance Exchange	201	88	69	172	209	173	270
Total Fire Insurance Companies	3,821	4,491	5,025	5,031	4,336	6,107	7,104
Miscellaneous Insurance							
Health and Accident	1,230	1,654	1,896	1,911	2,100	2,339	2,500
Automobile	789	952	1,203	1,285	992	1,349	1,689
Other Liabilities	788	842	1,328	1,686	1,819	1,917	2,003
Other Business Risks	141	229	329	313	284	321	286
Total Miscellaneous Insurance	2.948	3.677	4,756	5,195	5,195	5,926	6,478
Total All Insurance Premiums	19,155	21,018	24,921	24,503	24,645	27,916	33,915

per cent above 1939. As a result, life insurance and miscellaneous insurance gained in relative importance during the period and fire insurance companies lost slightly.

Total losses and claims incurred by all insurance companies were higher in each of the years from 1940 to 1945 than in 1939. The highest years were 1944 when losses were 45.7 per cent above 1939 and 1945 with losses 77.1 per cent above the base year. Life insurance companies had the smallest percentage of change in their losses and claims. The maximum annual figure occurred in 1945 and was 64.2 per cent above 1939, but no other year was as much as 30 per cent above the first year of the period. The greatest relative change occurred in the miscellaneous group as might be expected because of the high levels of business activity.

Life insurance in force of legal reserve companies increased continually during the war years and at the end of 1945 amounted to $1,696,206,000 or 73.2 per cent more than 1939. Premiums received likewise had continuous increases and in 1945 reached $56,654,000 or 105.9 per cent higher than 1939. The issue of new insurance did not increase continuously, having reached a high figure of $275,191,000 in 1941 and then dropped to lower figures in 1942 and 1943. However, in 1944 new issues amounted to $337,048,000 and in 1945 increased again to $417,740,000 or 95.1 per cent more than 1939. Thus the volume of business done by the legal reserve companies had a very large increase. Terminations and losses and claims for the group as a whole also increased but at slower rates than insurance in force, premiums and new insurance issued.

The three types of insurance sold by the legal reserve companies showed considerable divergence in the changes that took place. Ordinary life as compared with industrial and group insurance experienced the most moderate and consistent change. New issues of ordinary life insurance showed smaller percentage gains from 1939 to 1945 than did other industrial or group. On the other hand, terminations of ordinary life insurance declined while terminations of industrial insurance, after erratic changes in 1940, 1941, and 1942, reached figures in 1944 and 1945 that were decidedly above 1939 and terminations of group insurance increased until in 1945 they exceeded new issues. The high degree of activity during the war period favored developments in the industrial and group fields, but ordinary life continued to be the largest of the three subdivisions, although it dropped in relative importance from approximately two-thirds of the total insurance in force of legal reserve companies in 1939 to one-half in 1945. Also it should be pointed out that the relative position of industrial insurance was greatly strengthened by a large consolidation in which the business of a company previously included under mutual aid and burial associations was absorbed by the industrial class.

Another point of interest in legal reserve life insurance is the position held by Alabama companies. The comparison of insurance in force in Alabama of Alabama chartered companies and out-of-state companies operating in the state, shows that the Alabama companies gradually increased their proportion of life insurance in force in the state from 17.7 per cent in 1939 to 31.1 per cent of the total at the end of 1945.

Until 1943 the data on the mutual aid and burial association group indicate percentage increases in premiums received and insurance in force which were greater than in any of the other groups. As has been pointed out previously, the consolidation of one of the large concerns in this field with a legal reserve company changed the picture completely in 1944.

New insurance issues by fraternal benefit societies were below the 1939 level until 1945 when they totaled $15,940,000 or 20.4 per cent more than in 1939. On the other hand, the fraternal benefit societies had the best record with regard to terminations of any of the subdivisions. As a result, insurance in force remained practically unchanged and premiums increased slightly during the first five years of the period and showed rather substantial gains in 1945.

The heavy strain on mechanical equipment is reflected by the fact that premiums paid on engines and machinery in 1943 were 7.6 times as large as in 1939, while the corresponding losses were about 14 times as large. Insurance data on steam boiler coverage substantiate this conclusion since losses in 1944 were 26 times as large as those in 1939 whereas premiums amounted to about four times the 1939 level.

That automobiles were wearing out and becoming more dangerous to drive is indicated by the reports of insurance covering auto collision, auto liability, and auto property damage. Losses on these risks increased from $783,000 in 1939 to $1,625,000 in 1945 or more than doubled. Premiums increased during the same period from $2,202,000 to $3,855,000 or 75 per cent. The change in auto collision alone was particularly spectacular, losses increasing almost eight times and premiums six times.

The changes in insurance are a very direct reflection of the high level of business and industrial activity and the increased incomes of the war period.

The higher incomes led many persons to initiate insurance programs and others to add to the policies already in force. Increased activity also brought new and greater risks.

John P. Gill
H. H. Chapman

Mr. Gill prepared the material for this article before resigning to accept the position of Division Chief of Regional Market Research of the Texas Regional Office, War Assets Administration.

STATE SUMMARY—SEPTEMBER—1946

Industrial activity declined slightly in September, the composite index falling 5 points to 192. The drop in the composite index was due to a nonseasonal decline in coal production, a seasonal decline in cement production, and a decrease in cotton consumption by the textile mills following a month of high productivity by the mills in August.

Employment continued to improve in September, with employment service placements increasing 4 per cent and initial benefit claims for unemployment compensation declining 26 per cent.

Bank debits and department store sales increased over August, but other lines of commercial declined slightly. Retail sales as estimated from sales tax payments were 2 per cent below August, which was contrary to a usual seasonal gain.

INDUSTRY

The composite index of industrial activity in Alabama dropped 5 points in September to 192. The United States index, as prepared by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, remained at the same point in September as for the previous month, 177. The U. S. index was 10 points higher than September 1945, and the Alabama index was 14 points higher than a year ago.

Coal production in September declined 8 per cent, diverging from the usual seasonal gain of 2 per cent. This decline is noteworthy in light of the discussions that have been going on in the Birmingham area regarding the high cost of mining in Alabama in terms of man-days of labor.

Cotton consumption by textile mills dropped 6 per cent in September. This decline was probably due to an ordinary slacking off after the high production in August, since the break in the cotton market did not come until October. Current literature in the textile field predicted a break in the cotton market before it came. Recent successive jumps had raised raw cotton costs over 60 per cent and labor cost 20 per cent above the levels at the end of the war. Costs had pushed wholesale cotton-textile prices up as much since V-J Day as in six years before. In September of this year cotton-textile prices were 150 per cent higher than they were in September 1939.

The blast furnaces operated at 102 per cent of capacity during September and the steel mills at 99 per cent of capacity. Both pig iron and steel production were one per cent higher than in August.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction continued on the increase in September. Total contracts let amounted to $18,383,000, seventy per cent of which represented residential building.

Building permits declined noticeably in Tuscaloosa and Birmingham, but increased in the other major cities for which this data is collected.

VALUATION OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED IN ALABAMA*

New and Major Alteration Work

Project	September 1946 ($1,000)	Per cent change from Previous month	Per cent change from Year ago
Non Residential	3,335	+ 26.5	+ 233.8
Residential	12,801	+ 15.8	+6398.0
Public works and Utilities	2,247	— 41.5	**
Total Construction	18,383	+ 4.9	+ 585.6

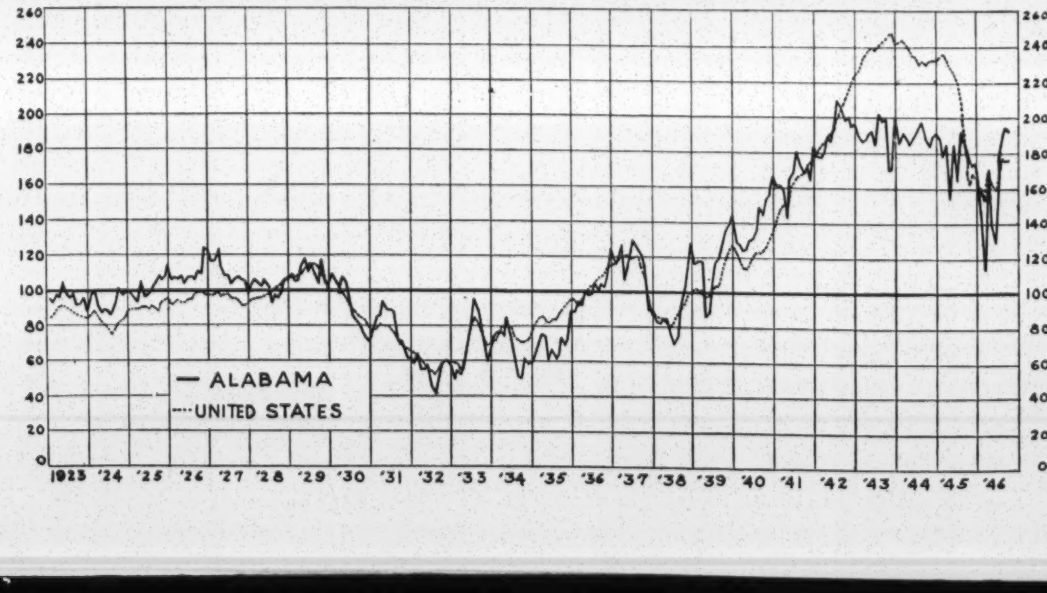
*F. W. Dodge Corporation, New York City.
**Data not available.

BUILDING PERMITS

	September 1946 ($1,000)	August 1946 ($1,000)	Per cent change
Anniston	412	181	+127.2
Birmingham	950	1,218	— 22.0
Gadsden	595	314	+ 50.5
Mobile	255	222	+ 14.8
Montgomery	340	292	+ 16.6
Selma	30	22	+ 35.7
Tuscaloosa	49	204	— 75.8

Index of Industrial Activity—Alabama and United States

Adjusted for Seasonal Variation, 1935-39 average month equals 100
United States Index compiled by Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System



EMPLOYMENT

The new "availability for work" policy of the State Department of Industrial Relations, requiring claimants to make a "conscientious and diligent" search for work went into effect September 9. Partly as a result of this policy, the number of weeks compensated under the Veterans' Readjustment Allowance program declined 20 per cent during September. The amount of payments to veterans also declined 20 per cent in the same period. It is likely that part of these declines are due to the fact that many veterans entered schools during September. It has been reported that Alabama is the first state to require veterans to submit proof that they are sincere in their efforts to secure a job. Evidence of the way in which this new policy is operating is indicated in a release of the Department of Industrial Relations which states that benefits were denied 1,118 claimants during the last week of September. Of these, 734 were veterans and 384 civilian workers.

In September, Jefferson County again received the largest share of readjustment allowance payments to veterans with $517,719 or 19 per cent of the state total. Mobile County came next with 10 per cent and Walker County was third with 5 per cent. Since June, Jefferson County's share of veterans payments has steadily declined, while Mobile's share of the state total has been increasing. Lowndes County received the smallest proportion of the state's payments with .02 per cent.

The "availability for work" policy also was partly responsible for a decline of 19 per cent in total unemployment compensation payments from August to September. Increased seasonal activity in trade and industry accounted for part of this decrease. For the first time since the end of the war, Mobile County had the largest amount of unemployment compensation payments in the state. September is also the first time since the end of the war that Mobile County's payments have exceeded those of Jefferson County; the former accounted for 26 per cent of the state total, while the latter showed only 22 per cent.

Employment continued to show signs of improvement in September. This is reflected by a 4 per cent increase in United States Employment Service placements and a decline of 26 per cent in initial benefit claims for unemployment compensation. Further evidence of the notable gain in employment during this period is reflected by a decline of 53 per cent in unemployment compensation claims from the corresponding month a year ago.

Of the eight United States Employment Service areas in the State for which data are shown in the tables below, five registered declines in the number of unemployment compensation claims placed by women in industry. In September, these declines ranged from 13 per cent for the area served by the Dothan office to 72 per cent for the Selma area. Of the three remaining areas, only Anniston showed a significant increase of 26 per cent. In September, the Birmingham area accounted for one third of the claims placed by women in industry in the state.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE PLACEMENTS[8]

Area Office	September 1946	Per cent change from Previous month	Per cent change from Year ago
Anniston	479	+ 36.1	+ 100.4
Birmingham†	2,562	— 1.1	+ 86.7
Dothan	506	+ 14.0	+ 58.6
Gadsden	1,213	+ 1.7	— 4.0
Mobile	1,577	— 7.8	— 48.0
Montgomery	560	+ 8.1	— 23.1
Selma	501	+ 38.8	+ 102.8
Tuscaloosa	235	+ 30.6	— 20.1

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION INITIAL BENEFIT CLAIMS[9]

Area Office	September 1946	Per cent change from Previous month	Per cent change from Year ago
Anniston	346	+ 13.4	— 57.4
Birmingham†	1,758	— 12.7	— 56.7
Dothan	91	— 14.2	+ 49.2
Gadsden	246	— 32.8	— 50.0
Mobile	1,192	— 37.5	— 28.5
Montgomery	174	— 38.5	— 11.7
Selma	35	— 64.3	— 10.3
Tuscaloosa	151	— 40.3	— 55.8

September Industry and Employment in Alabama

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	September 1946	Per cent change from Previous month	Per cent change from Year ago	Index number*
Cement Production—barrels[1]	700,147	— 6.8	+ 28.5	195.8
Coal Production, bituminous—net tons[2]	1,557,000	— 8.3	— 4.5	166.7
Coke Production—net tons[3]	472,082	+ 1.0	+ 6.4	181.1
Cotton Consumption—running bales[4]	100,988	— 5.6	+ 16.6	171.5
Electric Energy Consumption, industrial purposes—1,000 kwh	311,498	— 1.7	+ 12.9	349.8
Pig Iron Production—gross tons[5]	291,025	+ 1.0	+ 5.4	180.2
Steel Ingot Production	......	+ 1.2	+ 0.2	199.8
Composite Index of Industrial Activity				191.7
Cotton Spindle Activity—average active hours[4]	458	— 3.6	+ 10.4	....
Steel Ingot Production--per cent of capacity—last week of month[6]	99	+ 4.2	+ 4.2	....
Pig Iron Production—per cent of capacity[5]	102	+ 4.5	+ 12.9	....
Building Contracts Awarded—$1,000[7]	18,383	+ 4.9	+585.7	569.7
Cement Consumption—barrels[1]	258,245	— 0.3	+ 33.9	237.7
State Employment Service Placements[8]	14,695	+ 4.4	+ 29.6	....
Unemployment Compensation Initial Benefit Claims[9]	6,954	— 25.9	— 53.0	....

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†Includes offices in Birmingham, Bessemer, and Ensley.

*Adjusted for seasonal only, with 1935-39 average month equal 100.

[1] U. S. Bureau of Mines, Nonmetal Economics Division.

[2] U. S. Bureau of Mines, Coal Economics Division.

[3] U. S. Bureau of Mines, Anthracite and Coke Section.

[4] U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

[5] American Iron and Steel Institute.

[6] *The Iron Age.*

[7] F. W. Dodge Corporation, New York City.

[8] State Office, U. S. Employment Service.

[9] State Dept. of Industrial Relations, Montgomery, Ala.

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

Bank debits in eight Alabama cities during September amounted to $489,643,000. This was an increase of 2.1 per cent from the preceding month and 27.8 per cent from September, 1945. These rates of increase from a month ago and a year ago were slightly above the comparable rates for debits in the country as a whole.

Estimated retail sales in September based on sales tax collections trends were $128,995,000. This was approximately 2 per cent below the August level and 30 per cent higher than a year earlier. Although sales are still running substantially above the volume of a year ago, the slight decrease from August to September was contrary to the expected gain in retail sales at this time of year.

Retail prices advanced further in September due to upward ceiling adjustments and the continuance of free-market pricing for many agricultural commodities. However, the high level of consumer buying has apparently been little affected by easing up on price controls. Although some desired items are still in very short supply, resistance to substitute merchandise is stiffening to some extent.

Postal receipts in seven larger Alabama cities during September were 4.6 per cent lower than in August and 5.2 per cent below the dollar amount reported for September, 1945. Decreases in these major cities ranged from 1.0 in Birmingham to 15.5 per cent in Anniston.

New automobile registrations during September numbered 2,078, of which 1,384 were passenger cars and 694 were trucks. This was a 42.5 per cent decrease in total car registrations from August. As there was no noticeable decline in the production of new cars, a possible explanation for the decrease in registrations may be that September was the last month to buy 1946 license tags. People purchasing new cars during the middle or latter part of September may have waited until the first of October to buy their tags in order to avoid buying one-half month tags.

The State Department of Revenue reported gasoline sales of 32,731,000 gallons during September. This was approximately 7 per cent below August but was 21 per cent above the September, 1945 sales.

Estimated ordinary life insurance sales in Alabama during September amounted to $10,844,000, which was 12.9 per cent lower than the August level but was 70.8 per cent above the September, 1945 sales.

Physical volume of imports through the Alabama State Docks in September declined 19.1 per cent while exports showed an even larger decrease of 39.0 per cent. The decline in the volume of exports and imports was the result of three weeks of idleness by striking union seamen and stevedores.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS

	September 1946	Per cent change from	
		Previous month	Year ago
Bank Debits ($1,000)			
Anniston[1]	$ 21,995	+ 6.3	+43.7
Birmingham[1]	253,210	+ 0.3	+33.5
Dothan[1]	9,661	+ 1.3	+12.5
Gadsden[1]	13,983	+ 0.7	+31.9
Mobile[1]	99,839	+ 6.7	+ 7.6
Montgomery[1]	57,808	— 2.8	+38.1
Selma[2]	12,664	+19.9	+18.4
Tuscaloosa[2]	20,483	+ 4.1	+51.7
Total—8 cities	489,643	+ 2.1	+27.8
U. S. (excluding New York City)[1]	51,891,000	— 1.2	+21.7
Postal Receipts—City Post Offices ($1,000)[2]			
Anniston	17	—15.5	—32.1
Birmingham	218	— 1.0	+ 0.1
Gadsden	13	—11.5	—19.5
Mobile	71	— 4.5	— 6.5
Montgomery	68	— 7.9	— 7.9
Selma	13	—12.7	— 0.9
Tuscaloosa	17	— 9.9	— 7.0
Total—7 cities	417	— 4.6	— 5.2
Department Store Sales[1]			
Birmingham	......	— 1.0	+31.0
Mobile	......	+ 5.0	+22.0
Montgomery	......	+ 3.0	+29.0

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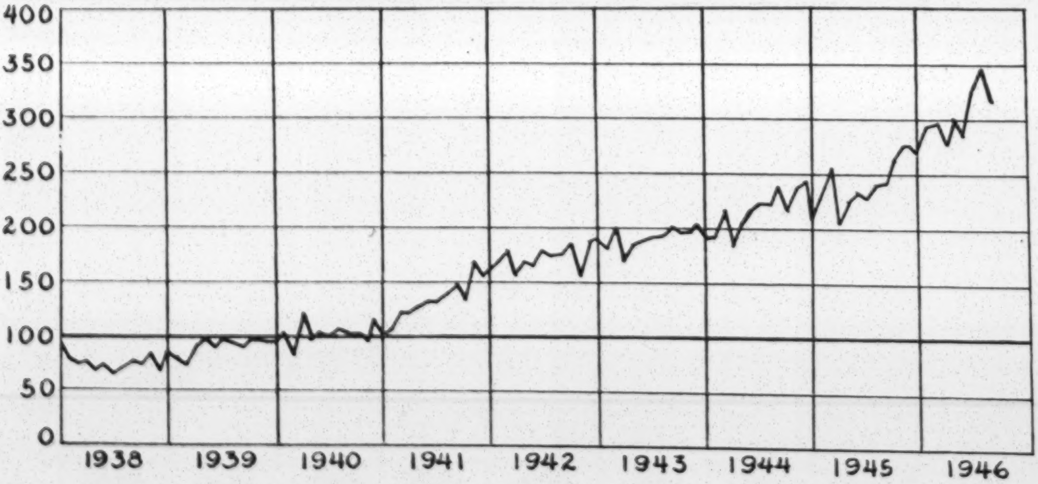
[1] Federal Reserve Board data. U. S. data for 333 centers.

[2] Cooperating firms.

Index of Alabama Retail Sales

Adjusted for seasonal variation, with 1938-41 average month equal to 100



Retail Sales of Selected Firms†

In state and twenty-six individual counties
Per cent change from August, 1945 to August, 1946

	All types	Dept. and dry goods	General	Food	Lbr. and bldg. matl.	Hrw. and farm impl.	Clothing	Furn.	Restaurants and cafes	Drug
State	....	+ 22.6	+ 27.3	+ 34.0	+ 75.5	+ 41.4	+ 14.7	+ 50.9	+ 9.1	+ 11.5
Counties										
Baldwin	+ 23.0	— 2.6	+ 22.9	+ 23.6	+ 29.9	**	**	**	+ 1.5	+ 6.4
Barbour	+ 30.6	— 7.7	+ 27.1	+ 49.7	**	+ 39.0	+ 1.1	**	**	**
Bibb	+ 35.1	+ 10.2	+ 33.2	+ 36.7	**	**	**	**	**	**
Calhoun	+ 27.6	+ 21.5	+ 12.6	+ 16.2	+ 58.9	+ 44.1	+ 20.4	+ 46.2	+ 7.0	+ 19.0
Clarke	+ 29.3	+ 19.6	+ 34.4	+ 31.0	**	**	**	**	**	+ 16.7
Colbert	+ 41.9	+ 75.2	+ 13.9	+ 30.1	+142.5	**	**	**	+ 20.3	+ 13.3
Covington	+ 24.5	**	+ 15.8	— 4.7	**	+ 37.9	**	+ 37.6	**	+ 18.6
Cullman	+ 32.0	— 6.0	+ 28.4	+ 27.0	**	**	+ 51.0	**	**	+ 19.7
Dallas	+ 21.0	+ 4.5	+ 32.0	+ 26.0	**	+ 82.7	+ 21.0	+ 47.1	+ 7.5	+ 10.0
Elmore	+ 26.9	+ 1.5	+ 15.3	+ 39.7	**	+ 85.9	**	**	+ 19.9	**
Escambia	+ 41.0	+ 27.3	— 1.0	+ 24.0	**	+ 85.4	— 16.5	+ 50.8	**	+ 26.1
Etowah	+ 23.0	+ 12.5	+ 22.7	+ 43.3	+ 0.7	+ 11.8	+ 25.0	+ 49.9	+ 20.1	+ 13.9
Houston	+ 10.7	+ 6.5	+ 11.1	+ 10.1	**	— 1.6	+ 8.6	+ 22.3	— 9.6	**
Jefferson	+ 37.3	+ 27.7	+ 43.5	+ 38.2	+ 86.6	+ 42.8	+ 16.6	+ 66.3	+ 23.1	+ 10.5
Lauderdale	+ 25.5	+ 12.3	+ 97.2	+ 19.0	+ 52.4	+ 50.9	+ 17.6	**	**	+ 22.4
Lee	+ 39.4	+ 14.1	**	+ 25.7	**	+ 56.6	+ 32.2	+ 31.8	**	+ 33.4
Madison	+ 22.2	**	+ 10.9	+ 53.1	+ 19.9	+ 31.5	+ 18.3	+ 46.5	— 11.6	+ 15.5
Marshall	+ 35.2	+ 21.0	+ 70.8	+ 20.6	+ 43.7	+ 33.0	**	**	**	+ 19.7
Mobile	+ 26.0	+ 14.6	**	+ 34.3	+ 47.7	+ 40.2	+ 11.0	+ 56.0	— 13.9	+ 0.5
Montg'ry	+ 35.7	+ 35.6	**	+ 15.7	+140.4	+ 46.4	+ 14.1	+ 64.0	+ 2.8	+ 15.5
Morgan	+ 22.8	— 3.0	+ 7.7	+ 36.5	+ 92.0	+ 76.8	— 0.9	+ 29.4	+ 4.2	+ 20.6
Pike	+ 52.1	+ 4.9	+ 67.9	**	+121.7	+ 81.8	**	**	**	**
Talladega	+ 20.4	+ 11.2	+ 13.4	— 4.0	**	**	+ 2.1	+ 26.3	— 5.7	+ 5.1
Tallapoosa	+ 43.0	+ 20.9	+ 51.4	+ 78.9	**	**	**	+ 71.8	**	+ 33.4
Tuscaloosa	+ 38.2	+ 14.8	+ 32.5	+ 29.9	+ 94.7	+ 30.5	+ 27.1	+ 63.0	+ 7.3	+ 23.9
Walker	+ 23.0	+ 12.7	+ 16.9	+ 42.0	**	+ 31.3	**	+ 3.3	**	+ 27.7

†Department of Revenue, Montgomery, Alabama. Based on sales tax payments adjusted to reflect sales for the given months. **Not shown because of inadequacy of sample.

September Commercial Activity in Alabama

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	September 1946	Per cent change from Previous month	Per cent change from Year ago	Index number*
Estimated Retail Sales—$1,000	128,955	— 1.9	+ 30.1	317.3†
Bank Debits to Individual Accounts—4 cities—$1,000[1]	420,518	+ 1.3	+ 26.3	309.0
Department Store Sales—Birmingham[1]	......	+ 11.1	+ 29.9	361.0
Gasoline Sales—1,000 gallons[2]	32,731	— 7.1	+ 20.9	177.4
Electric Energy Consumption, nonindustrial purposes—1,000 kwh	97,357	**	+ 19.8	269.6
Insurance Sales, ordinary life—$1,000[3]	10,844	— 12.9	+ 70.8	277.8
Savings and Loan Association Mortgage Loans—dollars[4]	1,368,400	+ 0.9	+159.1	....
New Automobile Registrations—total[5]	2,078	— 42.5	....	....
Passenger	1,384	— 42.1	....	....
Trucks	694	— 47.4	....	....
Alabama State Docks[6]				
Exports—tons of 2,000 lbs.	116,023	— 39.0	....	....
Imports—tons of 2,000 lbs.	150,312	— 19.1	....	....

*Adjusted for seasonal only, with 1935-39 average month equal 100.

**Less than one tenth of one per cent.

†Adjusted for seasonal only with 1938-41 average month equal 100.

[1] Federal Reserve Board; debits for Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, and Dothan.

[2] Gasoline Tax Division, Dept. of Revenue, Montgomery, Alabama.

[3] Life Insurance Agency Management Association, Hartford, Conn.

[4] Federal Home Loan Bank Board; covers 17 identical associations.

[5] Cadden-Allen Advertising Agency, Montgomery, Ala.

[6] Alabama State Docks and Terminals, Mobile, Ala.

FINANCE

Savings and time deposits in seven larger city areas of the state in September increased by less than one per cent from August but were 10.6 per cent above the level of September, 1946. These changes were consistent for most areas throughout the state. Postal savings balances at the end of September in these same cities reflected practically no change.

Total mortgage recordings, including both real estate and chattel, in seven major counties amounted to $14,957,000 in September. This was an increase of 7.9 per cent from the preceding month. Although decreases are noted in total mortgage recordings of several of the reporting counties, these decreases are offset mainly by the 156 per cent gain over August in Montgomery County.

Mortgage loans of 17 identical savings and loan associations in Alabama reached a peak in May during the first nine months of 1946. September loans amounted to $1,368,000 which is one per cent above August and 9 per cent below May, the peak month.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Savings and time Deposits ($1,000) End-of-month balances	September 1946	Per cent change from Previous month	Per cent change from Year ago
Anniston	$ 9,859	— 0.2	+ 15.6
Birmingham	62,440	+ 0.2	+ 11.4
Gadsden	7,776	+ 0.5	+ 9.5
Mobile	50,474	— 0.7	+ 4.7
Montgomery	18,785	+ 1.5	+ 14.5
Selma	10,503	+ 1.5	+ 17.6
Tuscaloosa	10,718	+ 1.1	+ 19.8
Total—7 cities	170,555	+ 0.2	+ 10.6
Postal Savings—City Post Offices ($1,000) End-of-month balances			
Anniston	582	**	+ 19.8
Birmingham	11,857	**	+ 6.9
Gadsden	558	— 2.3	— 4.3
Mobile	1,668	— 0.7	— 9.6
Montgomery	3,042	— 0.6	+ 7.3
Selma	186	+ 3.0	+ 3.5
Tuscaloosa	506	+ 3.1	+ 24.1
Total—7 cities	18,399	— 0.1	+ 5.6
Mortgage Recordings—County data ($1,000)			
Calhoun	682	— 30.3	*
Dallas	302	+ 43.0	*
Etowah	641	— 23.1	*
Jefferson	7,560	— 4.8	*
Mobile	1,441	— 26.2	*
Montgomery	2,886	+156.3	*
Tuscaloosa	1,445	+ 75.4	*
Total—7 counties	14,957	+ 7.9	*

* Data for a year ago comparison not available.
** Less than one-tenth of one per cent change.

GUIDES FOR FOREIGN TRADING

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THE BUSINESS MAN AND STATISTICS[1]

Many speakers have the habit of saying, "I know that you can prove anything with statistics but here are some figures that I want to give you" and then proceed to read off a long list to the edification or mystification of their hearers. To the experienced and competent statistician such a statement indicates a complete misapprehension of the function of statistics. It would be much nearer the truth to say that nothing can be proved with statistics, and that only the unwary are ever deceived into thinking that an array of figures in and of themselves constitute a sufficient and complete answer to any vital problem.

In many ways the situation can be likened to a case in court where there are no eye witnesses. All the evidence is circumstantial. The judge or the jury have to examine all available evidence and by the use of their reasoning faculties and good judgment arrive at the best possible conclusion. So it is with the executive when he faces the decisions which he must make from day to day and from month to month. There is seldom a formula in which he can substitute a figure here and another there, turn a crank and have the answer. There are, however, many places where he needs and will find useful information which, for want of a better term, is commonly described as quantitative. Such data provide approaches to such questions as, How many? How large? What proportion? To enable the mind to lay hold on the facts involved we have learned to count objects, to weigh, to measure and to calculate percentages and ratios and to represent the results with figures which we call statistics. Such data are valuable pieces of evidence and there have been devised a number of methods that are essential in analyzing such evidence which are commonly spoken of as statistical methods.

It is the purpose of this article to discuss some of the ways in which statistics may be useful to the business man and to make a few suggestions which may be helpful in arriving at a sound use of such data.

While many would characterize this as a time of great confusion, there are at least two conditions on which we can agree. One is that changes are taking place continually and at a very rapid pace and the other is that American business typically must produce for the market. In other words the business man must face a dynamic and not a static world and he must try to anticipate the future. The changes that are taking place in different lines and situations vary widely both in degree and in direction. As a result the relationships that seemed well established in the past are certain to be upset. Geographically certain areas develop rapidly, others lag behind and some actually diminish. Commodities that were unheard of or were looked upon with a questioning eye yesterday become today's favorites and others which are in active demand now may be superseded by the new products of tomorrow. Whether the business man prospers or fails depends to a large degree upon whether he has available for sale services or goods that people want at the time they wish to buy. To make the problem more difficult he must provide neither such insufficient quantities that he misses sales opportunities nor such over abundant quantities that he loses on slow moving or obsolete stocks. This means that success places a premium on being on the alert.

The fact that a knowledge of the future has so much value to the business man has made him a prospective client for the prophet and often a victim of the false prophet. Many forecasting devices or systems have gotten a great deal of publicity and have enjoyed, at least for a season, wide popularity. However, studies of forecasting indices or curves or various forecasting rules of thumb fail to show convincing evidence of their value as the sole or even the principal indicators of events to come. To a very large degree the business man has to make his own decisions. The important thing is that those conclusions should be based on the best information that can be obtained as to current conditions and changes in the past.

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[1] The September 1938 issue of the University of Alabama *Business News* carried a similar article, "Concerning Statistics."

The business man needs to know what changes have been taking place within his business. What has been happening to sales? What lines are moving rapidly? Which have been slowing down? He needs to know what has been happening to business on a wider basis than simply his own firm. Have his sales been keeping pace with those of other merchants in his town or market area? Several years ago a merchant criticised the Bureau of Business Research as publishing figures that were inaccurate. His basis for the criticism was that the Bureau's figures differed considerably from those of his own business. After considerable discussion with members of the staff and inquiries among fellow merchants he came to the conclusion that the difference in the figures meant that his business was falling behind and that he must take steps to correct his trouble.

In times such as the present danger spots can develop rapidly and the business man should be in position to detect such tendencies as excessive inventory accumulations, rapid expansion of credit sales and slowing down in collections on credit accounts, evidence of widespread cancellations of inflated orders for future delivery and many other conditions which may call for prompt and decisive action on his part if he is to avoid serious consequences. The first big use of statistics, therefore, is in providing the business man with an important means of keeping informed concerning changing business conditions.

In the second place, statistical methods make it possible to subject special business problems to analysis. Sometimes the problem may be relatively simple and the methods of analysis quite elementary and common sense. In other cases the situation may involve many factors and may be complex and require the application of methods that are quite specialized and technical. A simple problem may be the one that confronts a clothing merchant in ordering his supply of mens' suits for the coming season to get the proper distribution of sizes. A simple record of past orders and experience may be sufficient. A complication may be introduced if suddenly almost all of the younger men are taken out of the community to serve in the armed forces. The distributions that have been adequate in the past may lead to incorrect ordering and a special analysis may be in order.

Typical of another problem that often confronts the business man is the one that arises when he must choose an advertising layout from among several proposals. He may make his decision entirely on the basis of his own likes and dislikes or he may say that his own tastes have nothing to do with the problem. What he wants is advertising that will make an effective appeal to certain very definite classes of customers, for example, young married women in the middle income classes. It is entirely possible that the application of appropriate sampling procedures can test the effectiveness of the several alternatives.

A third use of statistical methods will be mentioned briefly. This is the application of statistical controls to certain phases of operations. Perhaps the most highly developed applications have occurred in manufacturing establishments to control the flow of raw materials, parts and supplies through the plant so as to assure adequate quantities in the places where they are needed and to prevent clogging up production by the accumulation of excessive quantities of unfinished materials in the slower moving processes. A development that has attracted widespread attention in recent years has been the application of statistical theory to the development of methods for the control of quality in production.

Generally speaking the business man who has to make the decisions is not a skilled technician in statistical methods. The question arises how can he use statistics with a reasonable degree of effectiveness? Two general suggestions are offered.

1. Anyone using statistical data should exercise a considerable degree of caution. Statistics at best are only relatively accurate. When collected under the most favorable circumstances the degree of error may be small but in most business and economic data considerable latitude for variation should be allowed. Whenever the business man takes the figures of an experience in the past or of some other business firm or group of firms and applies it to one of his present day problems, he should realize that he is dealing not in certainties but in probabilities. A healthy approach is to raise the question, "What would be the effect on me if the figures are actually 5, 10 or 20 per cent off on the wrong side?"

2. Anyone using statistical data should remember that he is in a field that has many highly technical aspects and that there are specialists whose advice may save him a great amount of trouble and money or may make available to him means of solving important problems which will enable him to conduct his business more effectively and intelligently.

In addition to the two general suggestions given above, the user of statistics will do well to get in the habit of raising the following four questions:

1. What do the figures represent?
2. On how sound a foundation are the figures based?
3. How directly do the figures measure the activity in their particular field?
4. What influence may the kind of statistical unit have upon interpretation?

When a number of different statistical series are presented it is usually helpful to arrange them in groups according to the subjects with which they deal. In the summary of business conditions which is presented each month in the *Business News*, four specialized topical headings are used, Industry, Employment, Commercial Activity and Finance. The purpose is to aid the reader in associating the data presented with a subject or general field.

Statistical series vary greatly in the degree to which they can be identified with a particular line of activity. Many such indices have to do with a single industry or trade, such as, the production of coal, coke, cotton, pig iron and steel, building contracts, automobile sales and department stores sales. The significance of such series is usually not difficult to grasp. Others attempt to represent a broad general segment of our economic life, such as the number on payrolls, the amount of payrolls and retail sales. Often index numbers representing broad general fields are constructed by combining or averaging several individual series dealing with a number of particular lines of activity. The "Index of Industrial Activity" which is computed and published by the Bureau of Business Research belongs in this last class. It represents an average for which cement production, coal production, coke production, cotton consumption by textile mills, electric energy consumption for industrial purposes, pig iron production and steel production are the components. It should also be said that many series that directly represent a particular line of activity command a considerable amount of interest because they reflect conditions in a much broader field. Examples of this type are the figures on the production of pig iron and steel ingots. The importance of iron and steel in our economy means that increasing or decreasing activity in any one of many lines is likely to be reflected in the production of iron and steel. The point that should be made is that the more one attempts to draw general conclusions from statistical data the more elusive the concepts become and the greater the need to raise the question, just what do the figures represent?

For the casual user of statistics the question of the soundness of the foundation of the figures must be a very troublesome one. He seldom is in position to determine whether the data have been properly prepared. Still a few suggestions may be offered. The user of statistics should always determine the name of the organization or person who has prepared the material and attempt over a period of time to develop a discriminating knowledge of the reputation of various agencies for careful and honest work. The user of statistics should always be on the alert for any indications of bias on the part of those presenting statistical data. Generally speaking statistics presented to prove a case should be accepted only after careful checking and examination. One should always remember that actual misstatement of figures is only one way by which a protagonist of a cause may attempt to gain his point. Judicious selection of data which may be accurately copied from official sources and the suppression of equally pertinent figures on the other side is probably much more dangerous than outright misstatement. Also an agency may be entirely free of bias but may be in such a hurry to get its information before the public that it fails to take sufficient care to insure accuracy in the work which it has done or to test and select the proper methods of carrying on its studies. Slipshod work soon affects the reputation which an agency has among specialists in the field.

In some fields it is difficult to get a direct measure due to the varied character of the activity. Building construction is a good example. Two general types of figures are commonly published which deal with construction activity. One gives certain information concerning contracts awarded, the other one presents the value of building projects as declared in permits granted by municipalities. Neither is a direct measure of the amount of building actually being carried on. For instance a large contract may extend over several months or even several years. The actual activity induced by this project is spread over the entire period while the method of reporting throws the entire effect upon the particular month when the contract is awarded or the permit is granted. Furthermore, the products of the construction industries is so varied that no simple measure is really adequate. A square foot of floor space in a warehouse is scarcely comparable to a square foot of floor space in a 12 or 15 story downtown office building. Similar objections can be raised to the value of contracts. Needless to say that the more indirect the measure of an activity is the greater the possibility for error and the greater the need for caution in its use.

In the preceding paragraph mention has been made of the effect of the kind of statistical unit. This point should be carried somewhat further by calling the attention of the reader to the importance of observing carefully the units in which the data are reported. The statements may be made in terms of original units or percentages. The most common of the original units are the ordinary units of measurements such as tons, bales, kilowatt hours and dollars. Generally this form of statement requires comparatively little explanation. Sometimes to economize space the figures may be expressed as so many thousands or so many millions of units. In such cases the last three or last six digits are omitted from the statement. For instance bank debits in four cities of Alabama are given as 476,449 in terms of thousands of dollars. In terms of dollars this is 476,449,000.

The use of percentages is a very convenient means of presenting statistical information but carries with it certain dangers. The advantages arise primarily from two characteristics. In the first place, percentages serve to bring out relationships. Coal production in October 1946 is reported in another section of this issue as being 11.0 per cent above the preceding month. This is really a statement of the relationship between the October production of 1,728,000 tons and the September production of 1,557,000 tons. In the second place, the use of percentages facilitates comparisons of the size of figures. The process of calculating a percentage has the effect of standardizing the figures. All are based on 100. For that reason it is much easier to draw conclusions concerning relative sizes from a percentage statement than it is from a statement where the two original figures only are given. On the other hand certain serious dangers accompany the use of percentages. Space does not permit a detailed discussion but it will be sufficient to say that the first question in interpreting percentages should always be, what does 100 per cent represent? If this question can be answered satisfactorily the chances of misuse of the percentage itself will be minimized.

H. H. CHAPMAN

STATE SUMMARY—OCTOBER 1946

Industrial and commercial activity throughout the state made some gains in October over September, while employment remained relatively stable.

In the industrial picture, the textile industry made the most notable gains, the seasonally adjusted index rising 15 points over September.

Part of the rise in commercial activity was due to seasonal fluctuations, but a large portion of the gain can be attributed to increased volume and higher prices. Retail sales (as estimated from sales tax collections) reached $141,759,000 in October, the highest peak since collection of this data was started in January 1939.

According to a release by the Alabama Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, the index of prices received by Alabama farmers declined 42 points from October 15 to November 15. The index of all Farm Products at 251 per cent of the 1909-14 average is still well above the November level of last year. The sharpest decline was noted in the price of cotton. On November 15, lint cotton averaged 29.4 cents a pound as compared to 38.1 cents on October 15.

INDUSTRY

Production in all of the basic industries in Alabama increased in October over September. In the coal and textile industries, more than the usual seasonal gains took place. However, in the iron and steel, coke, electric power, and cement industries, production did not show as large an increase in October as it ordinarily does. Hence, the composite index of industrial activity, which is adjusted for seasonal variation, rose only 1.6 points over September. However, the October index at 193.3 was 19 points higher than October 1945.

The most noticeable increase in production was in the textile industry. The textile mills consumed 114,488 bales of cotton in October, an increase of 13 per cent over September. October was the third highest month of cotton consumption in the past 30 years. The cotton textile industry has been operating at a high level throughout 1946. The demand for cotton goods still far exceeds the supply, and the break in cotton prices in the middle of October was not due to any lessening of demand but to a temporary combination of circumstances which developed in the futures market.

Coal production was 11 per cent higher than in September, but the index adjusted for seasonal factors increased only three points. Thus, part of the increase in production over the previous month was due to a usual seasonal gain, and part no doubt, to an acceleration of production in view of a possible work stoppage in November.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction activity continued to increase in October. Valuation of building contracts let increased 19 per cent over September. Cement consumption increased 11 per cent over September.

VALUATION OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED IN ALABAMA*

New and Major Alteration Work

	October 1946 ($1,000)	Per cent change from Previous month	Per cent change from Year ago
Non Residential	15,858	+375.50	+ 670.93
Residential	4,126	— 67.77	+1181.37
Public works and Utilities	1,933	— 13.97	**
Total Construction	21,917	+ 19.22	+ 821.27

*F. W. Dodge Corporation, New York City.
**Data not available.

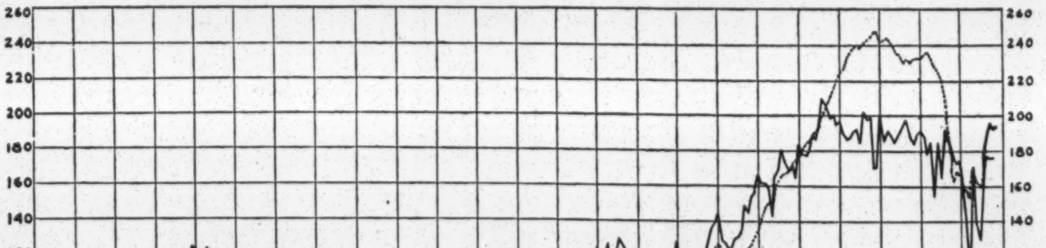
BUILDING PERMITS

	October 1946 ($1,000)	September 1946 ($1,000)	Per cent change
Anniston	132	412	— 68.0
Birmingham	812	950	— 14.6
Mobile	378	255	+ 48.3
Montgomery	622	340	+ 82.6
Selma	21	30	— 30.4
Tuscaloosa	178	49	+262.4

Index of Industrial Activity—Alabama and United States

Adjusted for Seasonal Variation, 1935-39 average month equals 100

United States Index compiled by Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System



EMPLOYMENT

Employment in Alabama remained virtually stable during October. This was reflected by an increase of only 0.4 per cent in Alabama State Employment Service placements over September. However, a 38 per cent rise was registered over October a year ago. Initial claims for state unemployment insurance during October were slightly below September levels. Women claimants during October filed 33 per cent of all initial claims. This was somewhat lower than in September when women claimants filed 38 per cent of all claims.

More detailed information on employment in Alabama was recently made available for the month of September by the State Department of Industrial Relations in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It was announced by these agencies that approximately 210,300 persons were employed by Alabama industries in August for a new postwar peak. The upward employment trend continued in September with an addition of 1,700 workers, bringing the total employed in manufacturing as of September 15, to 212,000. This increase was due to the hiring of 1,300 workers in "heavy" goods industries and 400 workers in the consumers' goods group. Partially offsetting the employment rise were employment reductions of 300 workers in the transportation industry, primarily shipyards, and losses of 200 workers each in the food and miscellaneous durable goods industry.

Readjustment allowance payments continued their downward course. Veterans in the state received $1,995,336 in October as compared with $2,707,865 in September, a decline of 26 per cent. Jefferson County again received the greatest share of the state's payments to veterans. However, this county had a decline of 40 per cent in readjustment allowance payments since September. Jefferson County's proportion has been decreasing monthly since June. For the last two consecutive months, Mobile County has received the second largest percentage of payments to veterans with 11 per cent of the state's total. In contrast to Jefferson County's decreasing share, Mobile's percentage of readjustment allowance payments has continued to rise since June. Walker County was again third, receiving six per cent of the state's payments. Veterans in Jefferson, Mobile and Walker counties together received 33 per cent of all payments. Lowndes County continued to receive the smallest share of the state's payments to veterans. It was stated in a release by the State Department of Industrial Relations that during October 1,667 veterans were removed from compensation rolls because investigators of the Department of Industrial Relations discovered they were making no effort to find jobs.

Benefit payments for unemployment compensation continued their gradual decline in October totaling $791,131 as against $807,337 in September, a decline of two per cent. These payments compensated for 50,080 weeks of unemployment. Workers in the transportation equipment industry continued to receive the largest share of unemployment compensation payments. This industry classification includes stevedores who were indirectly involved in the maritime labor dispute but received compensation.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE PLACEMENTS[8]

Area Office	October 1946	Per cent change from Previous month	Per cent change from Year ago
Anniston	493	+ 2.9	+ 122.1
Birmingham†	2,746	+ 7.2	+ 55.7
Dothan	576	+ 13.8	+ 126.8
Gadsden	1,104	— 9.0	— 3.6
Mobile	1,682	+ 6.7	— 10.6
Montgomery	635	+ 13.4	+ 1.3
Selma	511	+ 2.0	+ 67.5
Tuscaloosa	275	+ 17.0	+ 7.4

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION INITIAL BENEFIT CLAIMS[9]

Area Office	October 1946	Per cent change from Previous month	Per cent change from Year ago
Anniston	266	— 23.1	— 52.3
Birmingham†	1,451	— 17.5	— 67.4
Dothan	100	+ 9.9	+ 37.0
Gadsden	160	— 35.0	— 68.1
Mobile	1,442	+ 21.0	— 44.0
Montgomery	254	+ 46.0	— 58.2
Selma	42	+ 20.0	— 12.5
Tuscaloosa	170	+ 12.6	— 59.7

October Industry and Employment in Alabama

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	October 1946	Per cent change from Previous month	Per cent change from Year ago	Index number*
Cement Production—barrels[1]	731,964	+ 4.5	+ 34.4	193.2
Coal Production, bituminous—net tons[2]	1,728,000	+ 11.0	— 3.6	169.4
Coke Production—net tons[3]	486,470	+ 3.1	+ 3.8	175.8
Cotton Consumption—running bales[4]	114,488	+ 13.4	+ 23.9	187.6
Electric Energy Consumption, industrial purposes—1,000 kwh	325,782	+ 4.6	+ 19.9	346.4
Pig Iron Production—gross tons[5]	292,101	+ 0.4	+ 4.0	165.5
Steel Ingot Production	......	+ 3.0	+ 3.4	192.5
Composite Index of Industrial Activity				193.3
Cotton Spindle Activity—average active hours[4]	510	+ 11.4	+ 15.5	....
Steel Ingot Production—per cent of capacity—last week of month[6]	97	— 2.0	+ 3.2	....
Pig Iron Production—per cent of capacity[5]	99	— 3.0	+ 11.5	....
Building Contracts Awarded—$1,000[7]	21,917	+ 19.2	+608.6	756.5
Cement Consumption—barrels[1]	288,434	+ 11.7	+ 40.1	258.1
State Employment Service Placements[8]	14,755	+ 0.4	+ 38.4	....
Unemployment Compensation Initial Benefit Claims[9]	6,292	— 9.5	— 62.1	....

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†Includes offices in Birmingham, Bessemer, and Ensley.

*Adjusted for seasonal only, with 1935-39 average month equal 100.

[1] U. S. Bureau of Mines, Nonmetal Economics Division.

[2] U. S. Bureau of Mines, Coal Economics Division.

[3] U. S. Bureau of Mines, Anthracite and Coke Section.

[4] U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

[5] American Iron and Steel Institute.

[6] *The Iron Age.*

[7] F. W. Dodge Corporation, New York City.

[8] State Office, U. S. Employment Service.

[9] State Dept. of Industrial Relations, Montgomery, Ala.

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

General business activity throughout the state in October gained considerably over the previous month. Although part of the increase is due to seasonal fluctuation, a large portion of the gain must be attributed to increased volume and higher prices.

The total dollar volume of checks cashed and debited to customers' accounts in six larger cities in Alabama amounted to $57,403,000. This amount was 13.2 per cent higher than in September and was 29.7 per cent above the October 1945 level. Comparable data covering 333 centers in the United States showed debits up 10.6 per cent from September and 23.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Estimated retail sales in Alabama in October based on sales tax collection trends were $141,759,000. This was approximately 10 per cent above the September level and 25 per cent higher than a year earlier. Estimated dollar volume of sales during October reached the highest peak in the history of the Bureau's series, which began in January 1939. It is significant that never before even in December has this volume of sales ever been attained.

Liquidation of the wartime system of government price regulation is making rapid headway towards the restoration of free markets. Price limitations on most foods have been removed, and the government announced its intentions to speed up the lifting of other controls. These decontrol measures produced considerable confusion in markets and prices in October. It is generally believed that the national economy will soon rely in most cases upon supply and demand for the determination of prices.

Postal receipts in seven larger Alabama cities during October amounted to $513,708, which was a 23.2 per cent increase over the preceding month and 1.6 per cent above the year ago figure. This marked increase of postal receipts in October has been largely attributed to the popularity of the new five cent air mail stamp. The price reduction in air mail stamps has brought about a vast increase in the volume of sales.

Taxes collected during the fiscal year ending September 30 by the State Department of Revenue are the largest receipts in Alabama history. Gasoline tax produced the largest revenue for the state with sales tax ranking a close second. Gasoline sales of 35,852,000 gallons during October is the greatest monthly volume recorded in the series dating back to 1923.

Shipping activity in Mobile remained at a virtual standstill. The strike was so intensified as to halt the unloading and sailing of foreign registry as well as American freighters. Physical volume of imports through the Alabama State Docks in October declined 5.0 per cent while exports showed an even larger decrease of 44.3 per cent.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS

		Per cent change from	
	October 1946	Previous month	Year ago
Bank Debits ($1,000)			
Anniston[1]	23,206	+ 5.5	+36.9
Birmingham[1]	287,013	+13.3	+33.9
Dothan[1]	13,433	+39.0	+21.3
Gadsden[1]	17,235	+23.3	+31.6
Mobile[1]	105,877	+ 6.0	+14.4
Montgomery[1]	70,126	+21.3	+38.9
Total—6 cities	516,890	+13.2	+29.7
U. S. (excluding New York City)[1]	57,403,000	+10.6	+23.1
Postal Receipts—City Post Offices ($1,000)[2]			
Anniston	20	+18.8	—34.2
Birmingham	274	+25.6	+13.8
Gadsden	18	+37.0	— 4.2
Mobile	86	+21.6	— 7.3
Montgomery	77	+13.2	— 9.5
Selma	19	+41.8	+ 1.1
Tuscaloosa	20	+18.1	+ 5.3
Total—7 cities	514	+23.2	+ 1.6
Department Store Sales[1]			
Birmingham	....	+ 9.0	+17.0
Mobile	....	+ 9.0	+ 9.0
Montgomery	....	+14.0	+14.0

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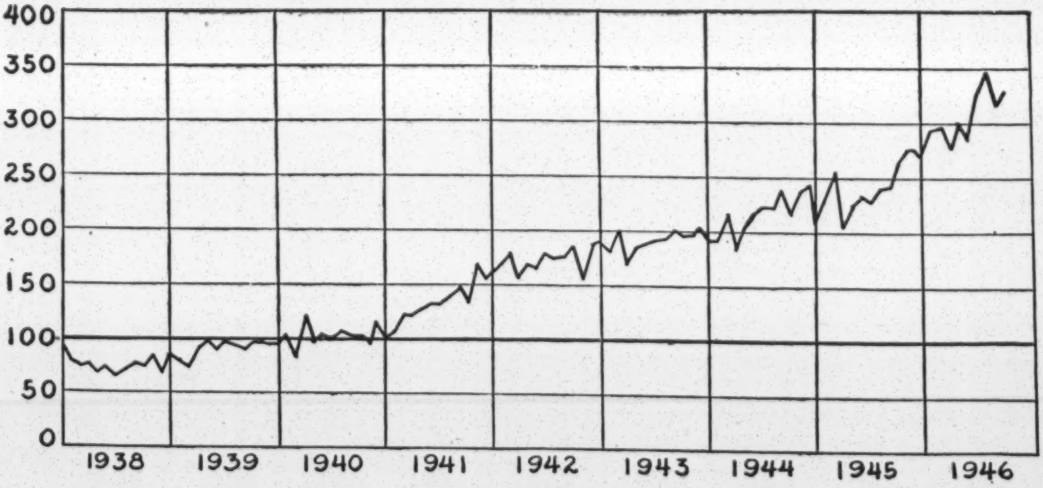
[1] Federal Reserve Board data, U. S. data for 333 centers.

[2] Cooperating firms.

Index of Alabama Retail Sales

Adjusted for seasonal variation, with 1938-41 average month equal to 100



Retail Sales of Selected Firms†

In state and twenty-six individual counties
Per cent change from September, 1945 to September, 1946

	All* types	Dept. and dry goods	General	Food	Lbr. and bldg. mat'l.	Hdw. and farm impl.	Clothing	Furn.	Restaurants and cafes	Drug
State	....	+ 16.3	+ 20.7	+ 7.9	+ 53.5	+ 36.1	+ 11.8	+ 58.8	+ 5.1	+ 4.7
Counties										
Baldwin	+ 15.9	— 16.2	+ 2.6	+ 0.9	+ 35.5	**	**	**	— 5.6	— 10.2
Barbour	+ 29.2	+ 17.9	+ 41.5	+ 13.4	**	+ 64.3	— 7.3	**	**	**
Bibb	+ 22.2	+ 12.6	+ 10.8	+ 17.3	**	**	**	**	**	**
Calhoun	+ 16.5	— 5.7	+ 14.1	+ 8.9	+ 58.4	+ 17.8	+ 25.4	+ 15.1	— 12.2	+ 11.3
Clarke	+ 25.6	+ 19.6	+ 21.8	+ 14.4	**	**	**	**	**	— 2.3
Colbert	+ 28.6	+ 64.0	+ 18.4	+ 29.2	+ 3.7	**	**	**	+ 17.7	**
Covington	+ 21.4	**	+ 12.5	— 2.0	**	+ 60.9	— 13.8	+ 39.6	**	— 2.0
Cullman	+ 19.2	**	+ 32.9	— 1.9	**	**	+ 10.9	**	**	+ 6.6
Dallas	+ 21.2	+ 14.3	+ 20.9	+ 3.8	**	**	+ 21.2	+ 32.2	— 13.3	+ 12.6
Elmore	+ 5.9	— 37.8	— 4.3	+ 19.4	**	+ 90.1	**	**	+ 12.7	**
Escambia	+ 14.8	+ 1.3	— 2.7	— 9.2	**	+ 41.9	— 16.7	**	**	+ 3.8
Etowah	+ 14.9	+ 11.2	+ 30.9	+ 16.8	— 0.3	+ 8.8	+ 11.0	+ 29.7	+ 22.7	— 1.1
Houston	+ 14.6	+ 22.6	+ 3.3	+ 14.0	**	+ 13.5	+ 5.0	+ 18.3	— 12.5	— 18.8
Jefferson	+ 26.9	+ 23.4	+ 28.1	+ 19.1	+ 62.1	+ 23.2	+ 13.4	+ 64.9	+ 8.0	+ 22.3
Lauderdale	+ 14.8	+ 4.2	+ 14.6	— 3.3	+ 44.8	+ 49.0	+ 13.0	**	**	+ 15.1
Lee	+ 35.2	+ 14.2	+ 4.9	+ 28.2	**	+ 48.0	+ 22.0	+ 66.4	**	+ 25.0
Madison	+ 30.0	**	+ 14.9	+ 28.6	+ 38.4	+ 72.9	+ 10.9	— 8.4	— 5.4	+ 12.8
Marshall	+ 26.4	+ 26.9	+ 33.5	— 0.6	+ 82.3	+ 33.3	**	**	**	+ 5.9
Mobile	+ 13.4	+ 13.3	**	— 10.2	+ 56.1	+ 43.7	+ 11.7	+ 83.4	— 5.1	+ 4.2
Montg'ry	+ 26.2	+ 9.4	**	— 7.4	+ 42.7	+ 57.8	+ 20.2	+ 79.4	+ 6.6	+ 2.7
Morgan	+ 19.5	+ 0.4	+ 8.5	+ 19.2	+ 82.0	+ 67.5	— 12.9	+ 40.7	**	+ 8.2
Pike	+ 41.3	**	+ 61.6	**	+ 75.9	+ 75.9	**	**	**	**
Talladega	+ 20.5	+ 6.0	**	+ 7.5	**	**	+ 21.9	+ 47.9	**	+ 2.6
Tallapoosa	+ 39.9	+ 19.1	+ 38.5	+ 49.7	**	**	**	+ 69.1	**	+ 24.7
Tuscaloosa	+ 23.5	+ 11.4	+ 0.5	+ 16.1	+ 91.2	**	+ 31.1	+ 54.8	+ 22.1	+ 14.5
Walker	+ 11.1	+ 4.3	— 14.4	+ 27.3	**	+ 24.0	**	**	**	+ 6.3

†Department of Revenue, Montgomery, Alabama. Based on sales tax payments adjusted to reflect sales for the given months. **Not shown because of inadequacy of sample.

October Commercial Activity in Alabama

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	October 1946	Per cent change from Previous month	Per cent change from Year ago	Index number*
Estimated Retail Sales—$1,000	141,759	+ 9.9	+ 25.3	329.2†
Bank Debits to Individual Accounts—4 cities—$1,000[1]	476,449	+ 13.3	+ 29.3	312.3
Department Store Sales—Birmingham[1]	......	+ 9.0	+ 17.0	350.0
Gasoline Sales—1,000 gallons[2]	35,852	+ 9.5	+ 28.1	189.8
Electric Energy Consumption, nonindustrial purposes—1,000 kwh	100,294	+ 3.0	+ 18.9	268.1
Insurance Sales, ordinary life—$1,000[3]	11,353	+ 4.7	+ 56.8	239.0
Savings and Loan Association, Mortgage Loans—dollars[4]	1,329,500	— 2.8	+ 95.8	....
New Automobile Registrations—total[5]	**	**	....	....
Passenger	**	**	....	....
Trucks	**	**	....	....
Alabama State Docks[6]				
Exports—tons of 2,000 lbs.	64,647	— 44.3	....	....
Imports—tons of 2,000 lbs.	142,792	— 5.0	....	....

*Adjusted for seasonal only, with 1935-39 average month equal 100.

**Final figures not available.

†Adjusted for seasonal only, with 1938-41 average month equal 100.

[1] Federal Reserve Board; debits for Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, and Dothan.

[2] Gasoline Tax Division, Department of Revenue, Montgomery, Ala.

[3] Life Insurance Agency, Management Association, Hartford, Conn.

[4] Federal Home Loan Bank Board; covers 17 identical associations.

[5] Caden-Allen Advertising Agency, Montgomery, Ala.

[6] Alabama State Docks and Terminals, Mobile, Ala.

FINANCE

At the end of September total savings and time deposits in the larger city areas in the state were 9.0 per cent higher than a year ago, although there was only a 0.5 per cent gain over the preceding month. A number of bankers have expressed the opinion that savings deposits have continued to increase following V-J Day contrary to their expectations. Reasons advanced for the continuing increases are consumer resistance to higher prices, meager supply of durable goods, refusal to purchase substitute merchandise, and anticipation of recession in the near future. Already the volume of savings has surpassed the optimum figure for banks as it is becoming increasingly difficult to find profitable means of investing these funds.

Reports from 17 identical savings and loan associations in Alabama showed aggregate loans, chiefly for the purchase of homes, 2.9 per cent below September and 95.8 per cent higher than in October 1945.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Savings and Time Deposits ($1,000) End-of-month balances	October 1946	Per cent change from Previous month	Per cent change from Year ago
Anniston	$ 9,990	+ 1.3	+ 15.3
Birmingham	61,365	+ 0.4	+ 9.4
Gadsden	7,790	+ 0.2	+ 8.4
Mobile	50,683	+ 0.4	+ 3.7
Montgomery	18,846	+ 0.3	+ 12.1
Selma	10,627	+ 1.2	+ 16.1
Tuscaloosa	10,761	+ 0.4	+ 16.7
Total—7 cities	170,062	+ 0.5	+ 9.0
Postal Savings—City Post Offices ($1,000) End-of-month balances			
Anniston	586	+ 0.7	+ 19.2
Birmingham	11,920	+ 0.5	+ 5.5
Gadsden	583	+ 4.5	+ 3.8
Mobile	1,660	— 0.5	— 9.6
Montgomery	3,065	+ 0.7	+ 6.5
Selma	191	+ 2.8	+ 4.1
Tuscaloosa	509	+ 0.5	+ 21.0
Total—7 cities	18,514	+ 0.6	+ 4.8
Mortgage Recordings—County data ($1,000)			
Calhoun	792	+ 16.1	*
Dallas	483	+ 59.8	*
Etowah	563	— 12.1	*
Jefferson	6,997	— 7.4	*
Mobile	3,127	+117.1	*
Montgomery	1,931	— 33.1	*
Tuscaloosa	743	— 48.6	*
Total—7 counties	14,636	— 2.1	*

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*Data for a year ago comparison not available.

School of Commerce Placement Bureau

You will find listed below the names and home towns of the 22 young men and women who will be graduated from the School of Commerce and Business Administration on December 20th. In view of the increasing shortage of trained personnel we urge that you consider these young people for any openings which you now have or which you anticipate having.

The Bureau has prepared complete confidential reports on all of these prospective graduates. We will be glad to send employers copies of the reports on any student in whom they are interested.

Please address your inquiry to:

Bureau of Personnel and Placement
School of Commerce and Business Administration
University, Alabama

DECEMBER 1946 GRADUATES

Those Majoring in Accounting

Baites, Leonard B.	Toney, Ala.
Bittner, William A., Jr.	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Corcoran, Mary Lillis	Montgomery, Ala.
Langston, Hilda Sarah	Birmingham, Ala.
Shutts, Kenneth R.	Harrisburg, Pa.

Those Majoring in Advertising and Selling

Herman, Zell George	Carbon Hill, Ala.
Lovvorn, Johnnie Faye	Oxford, Ala.
Sparks, John Franklin	Birmingham, Ala.
Treadway, Felix Hannon, Jr.	Nashville, Tenn.

Those Majoring in Business and Law

Boyd, William James, Jr.	Birmingham, Ala.
Dzilenski, Lucien K.	Terryville, Conn.
Monast, Charles H.	Pawtucket, R. I.
Richardson, Patrick W.	Huntsville, Ala.

Those Majoring in Commercial Art

Cobb, Tommie	York, Ala.

Those Majoring in General Business

Blood, Leonard E.	Bessemer, Ala.
Dolecki, Joseph F.	Youngstown, Ohio
Lile, Mary Wallace	Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Those Majoring in Secretarial Studies

Francis, Margaret Stewart	Hartselle, Ala.
Johnson, Ida Mae	Tuscaloosa, Alla.
Mahaffey, Elizabeth	Matoaka, W. Va.
Smith, Ruth Maxyne	Jackson, Miss.
Wildes, Patricia	St. Joseph, La.

Copy of Release sent to publ

NEGRO EDITOR INTIMIDATED BY MOBILE POLICE

EDITORIAL ON POLICE BRUTALITY CREATES INCIDENT

RACIAL RELATIONS VERY TENSE

MOBILE- I.H.Rhone,editor and publisher of the Gulf Informer,local Negro weekly newspaper was arrested un a trumped-up charge of operating without a license,hauled down to police headquarters and abused for an article appearing ~~k~~ in ~~thm~~ his paper last week.The editorial criticized the local police department for its violent anti-Negro attitude which has been reflected in a series of beatings,murder and rapes culminating in a violent assault in Napolean Rivers,prominent citizen by a patrolman in the county board of register's office on May 6.Rhone stated that as soon as he called a friend and ~~mxxx~~ effected his release on bail,Chief Of Police Dudley E.McFadden called him too his office and began to abuse him in the vilest language imaginable.He threatened to file suit against the paper and its editors immediately referring to the editorial as a mass fabrication of" dam-~~[illegible]~~ nigger" lies.Although he abused him in every way possible,McFadden did not attempt to use violence during the incident,Rhone stated. When asked if he intended to institute legal proceedings against ~~[illegible]~~ McFadden,Rhone said he had not reached a decision but he did not think he would unless he(McFadden) carried out his htreat to sue the paper for libel.

Feelings in the ~~community~~ city have been very high since May 6 when Napolean Rivers was brutally assaulted by patrolman Bartlett as he attempted to vouch for some of his friends who were trying to get registered.According to statements given by witnesses present at the register's office at the time of the incident,Rivers standing in a long line of prospective registrants stepped out of the line as the persons he wanted to ~~identify~~ identify entered the office.As he reached the door,Bartlett,who was there at the request of the board of registrars,another anti-Negro group to prevent Negroes from registering called out to Rivers to halt.He then ordered him back in line. Rivers complied with this demand attempting to explain his purpose in entering the office. Upon his return to the line he began a conversation with Rev.B.B.Williams,prominent local Baptist minister.Bartlett approached the two and asked them what they were discussinng. Rivers informed his that it was none of his business as they had a right to discusstheir affairs among themselves.The policeman flew into a rage and calling another man from ~~[illegible]~~ register's office siezed the old man and rushed him from the building where he began striking him with his blackjack.Negro witnesses rushing from the building state they saw Bartlett standing over Rivers who was prostrate on the sidewalk bleeding from bruises on the head.A group of whites gathered quickly and escorted Bartlett frpm the scene as other policemen were summoned to carry Rivers from the hospital.Serious racial ~~fxixxxx~~ friction was narrowly averted as many Negroes in the vicinity remained cool and calm.Local white and Negro citizens are enraged at the incident and are demanding a change in police officaldom.The Negro Ministerial Group lead by Rev'J.B.F.Williams,the white Ministerial Alliance, the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People and many white citizens have taken up the fight and are urging a clean sweep in local municipal administration. J. L. LeFlore, executive secretary of the Mobile branch of the N.A.A.C.P. announced that legal steps would be taken against the police department as soon as Rivers is able to appear in court. Although under fire for the brutual and Gestapo-like tactics employed by his minions, Chief McFadden has refused to suspend Bartlett and the latter is continuing to vent his rage upon helpless Negroes whenever he so desires. The Mobile police department has been charged with every crime imaginable ranging from rape of helpless Negro women to murder xx of innocent and inoffensive black citizens. There is seldom a night or day when some Negro is not beaten and abused by this [illegible] facist agency. Negro citizens are rapidly losing their respect for the department and its personnel and a [illegible] smouldering resentment made be fanned into a live flame that will ignite a wave of hatred and violence that will engulf the entire city.

The Birmingham Plan

For the Replacement of Servicemen
in Industry and Business through
the Creation of a

Servicemen's Placement Advisory Board

☆

Published by
Birmingham Chamber of Commerce
Birmingham, Alabama

Outline Of The Plan

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The Birmingham Plan

DEFINITE AID TO SERVICEMEN

The citizens of every community have given a tacit promise to men who have entered the Armed Forces of this country. The community has promised that when these men shall return home they will be fitted into the local economy as happily and as profitably as is possible. But each community has thought of fulfilling that promise in the future and few are aware of the fact that already some of these men are returning home to seek employment.

Today there are men who have seen active service and who have been wounded. They have been healed in the hospital and have been sent back to their communities to seek employment in the civilian economy. There are also men who are over the normal age for service in the armed forces and who have therefore been assigned to non-combatant duties. The services are releasing a large number of this second group, and they too are coming home. The help which the citizens of the home communities can give these groups of men is needed now.

INTERVIEWS WITH TOP EXECUTIVES

Any man who is seeking a job will come nearer achieving the employment which he desires if he can secure an interview with the head of the firm in which he seeks employment. That opportunity to interview the Presidents of businesses is denied to most applicants in these days when every executive is exceedingly busy. But, there is no real executive who will deny to a man who has served in the Armed Forces the opportunity to talk to him as head of his business. The executives realize their obligation to these men who have set aside their own ambitions and have served in those forces which are making America safe. Therefore, the Chamber of Commerce can offer a double opportunity to the community when it so behaves as to afford an interview for each returning serviceman with the top ranking official of the enterprise in which the serviceman wishes to be employed, and at the same time affords the chief executive the opportunity to pay his obligation to these men. Out of such interviews can come nothing but satisfaction for all the parties involved. For even should the serviceman not secure the employment he is seeking he will learn from a courteous and sympathetic source the conditions which prevent him from immediately achieving his ambition.

PURPOSE OF PLAN

The purpose of the plan is to use public spirited citizens to accomplish just such interviews. This plan does not propose to set up an employment agency. The Chamber of Commerce has neither the funds nor the skill necessary to locate a job for every man who seeks one, nor has it the time and skill to form any judgment as to the employment for which each applicant is best suited. Therefore, it can impose no judgment when the applicant expresses a desire to locate himself in a specific occupation, nor can it assure any applicant that it will find him employment in any occupation.

This it can do: it can offer its services to those men who have served their country in the armed forces to the effect that each of these servicemen who avails himself of its invitation will be able to secure an interview with the head of the firm in which he expresses the desire to be employed. And if one such interview is not productive of the contemplated results it can refer him to the head of another firm engaged in the same business, or engaged in an entirely different business.

It must be remembered that there are hundreds of men from this community who entered the armed forces directly from schools, and who, therefore, had no jobs. Equally it must be remembered that there are also hundreds of men who achieved some education and some mental status in the Armed Forces which they did not have when they entered those armed forces. The first group will have no jobs to which they may return under the selective service law and the latter will infinitely prefer to attempt a better job. The Chamber of Commerce represents the community and the community can afford to recognize both cases and to help in the solution which these problems make necessary.

CHAMBER OFFICES HEADQUARTERS

In order to accomplish those purposes the Chamber of Commerce has set aside one of its offices as an interviewing room. Each serviceman who desires to do so may present himself to that room any afternoon of the week, with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays. This serviceman will be presented with a blank on which he writes his name; his age; his address; his physical disabilities, if he has any; the employment he seeks, both in terms of the business in which he seeks employment, and the specific occupation which he desires.

THE SERVICEMEN'S PLACEMENT ADVISORY BOARD

In order to interview these men, the Chamber of Commerce has secured the services of sixty top ranking officials of business and industry who are serving as interviewers because of their desire to help servicemen re-enter civilian life with a mimimum of friction and a maximum of happiness. They will assist the serviceman to determine only what is the nature of the employment he desires, and in the terms of his own wishes, will secure him an opportunity with the proper officials of the designated business or industry. They will not seek to persuade the serviceman to seek employment against his own wishes, nor will they pass on the qualifications of the serviceman. Having secured him the appointment, they will send him on his way with instructions that should he fail to secure a location at the firm designated, he is to return and try again.

There are not enough days per month to require sixty men, since each man will be asked to serve only one afternoon per month. But there must be substitutes to provide for those afternoons when the regular citizen cannot serve his time as an interviewer. Therefore, a list has been prepared from which substitutions can be made among men who have agreed to serve. These lists of interviewers and substitutes will necessarily have to be enlarged as time passes and as more men are demobilized from the Armed Forces. Even should the plan achieve a minimum of success, it will require many interviewers in the period immediately following the cessation of warfare.

VITAL STEPS IN PLAN

In order to implement this plan several steps are necessary. First, the required number of interviewers must be selected and they must agree to be present at the required time and place. Second, the various businesses and industries must be notified as to the details of the plan and they in turn must furnish to the interviewing committee the name and 'phone number of the officials whom they will designate to interview the servicemen. If the firm is not willing to permit its president or the man who is the acting head of that firm to do the interviewing, then no servicemen should be referred to the business thus refusing. It will certainly defeat the purposes of this plan should the serviceman find himself interviewing the personnel manager of a firm, for the serviceman himself can secure such an interview without the help of the Chamber of Commerce. Third, on the desk before the interviewer should be a list of those firms which have agreed together with the name of the official and his telephone number and address, so that the interviewer shall have a ready list with which to help the serviceman.

LETTERS TO HOSPITALS

In order to advise the servicemen of the invitation which the plan extends to them it will be necessary to write a letter to hospitals in which servicemen from this county are recuperating. This letter should state the plan clearly and ask the commanding officer to extend the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce to the wounded servicemen who are hospitalized there.

LETTERS TO PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT OF ARMED FORCES

Next, a letter should be written to all of the public relations departments of the Armed Forces apprising them of the plan and requesting them to extend an invitation to such servicemen who have been residents of this county.

LETTERS TO FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN AND TO SERVICEMEN THEMSELVES

Then, a letter should be written to all of the parents of servicemen who have left this county. Such a list can, possibly, be obtained from the various Selective Service Boards. But if the Board cannot furnish a list of these addresses to the Chamber of Commerce, then the Chamber of Commerce must ask each business firm to send to the Chamber a list comprised of the names and addresses of the next of kin for each man who has left that business to go into the Armed Forces. Supposedly, each firm will have such a list, because the Selective Service law requires that each man shall have his job on his return, with certain exeptions. The letters going to the next of kin should extend the invitation to the serviceman involved and should ask the parents or next of kin to write to the Chamber and supply the Board with the present mailing address of the serviceman. A letter should then be written to the serviceman himself, extending a personal invitation to him to avail himself of the service offered by the Chamber of Commerce. As an added source of addresses, clip sheets should be run in the newspapers asking each parent or next of kin to furnish to the Chamber of Commerce the present mailing address of the man who is in the service.

COOPERATION OF ALL AGENCIES

In order that the plan may meet with the fullest success, the active cooperation of the American Legion, the Red Cross, the USO, the USES, the WMC should be solicited. With cooperation of these groups, the plan can achieve much higher satisfaction and more successful results.

The plan should and must be placed in operation now when the number of returning servicemen is small. By so doing, the experience is gained whereby the Committe may be enlarged as the greater number of men is reached and details may be changed on the basis of experience.

SERVICEMAN'S OPPORTUNITY TO SELL HIMSELF UPWARD

The Chamber of Commerce through the operation of this plan will perform a service of inestimable value to the community. It will provide a means by which servicemen can be helped back into the economic life of the community with much greater ease and with less disruption and less social consequence. It will in some small measure acknowledge and pay the debt owed to these men who have served in the Armed Forces. It will assist those men who have an ambition greater than the employment they had when they entered these Armed

Forces, and will help to develop community feeling amongst not only the returning servicemen but among the various business groups in this county.

It must be remembered that this plan is set into operation to benefit those men who have left this county. It should not be used to attract other veterans from outside of the county and state into this community at a time when the economic resources of this county may be strained with the problems of its own people. Though the plan will exclude no serviceman from its help, yet it will and must give the right of way to those men whose normal home was here and who have come back to claim that home in this county.

NOT AN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

It must also be remembered that the Chamber is not setting itself up an an employment agency. First, its invitation is open to no one except servicemen. Second, it cannot and does not promise to provide a job for these men, but only promises to help them find employment which they regard as desirable. In the latter cases again, is can assist only by securing the interview which may help the servicemen, and which the serviceman probably could not secure for himself. Third, it cannot and does not recommend either the character or competence of the serviceman for whom it secures an interview.

Birmingham Chamber of Commerce,

J. FRANK RUSHTON, JR.,
President

LETTER NO. 1 MAILED TO THE MEMBERSHIP

To the Membership
Chamber of Commerce
Birmingham, Alabama

How much would you give right now to sit down beside one of our boys on Guadalcanal and give him a pep talk of encouragement and hope? But you can't because of thousands of miles between you. However, sooner or later he is coming back home—back to his home town—back to the land and people he has been fighting to save. Will you be willing to talk to him then?

He will want to talk with you likely about a job or about his future plans. Inherent in him will be the burning desire to talk to the top man. He will be seeking first-hand information as to what to expect in the peace period ahead. What an opportunity to help! What an opportunity to mold proper attitude! What a program of public relations!

The establishment of returning service men in civilian life with right attitudes toward the country for which they have fought and for the men back home who provided them the implements of war, is the greatest single responsibility before this community.

Your Chamber of Commerce has designed a plan to discharge that obligation, which involves every business leader in the Birmingham district. It calls for personal interviews and personal contacts. It offers you the opportunity to talk to that boy back home from training camps, Guadalcanal, or other fighting fronts.

If you will help discharge this obligation and agree to be interviewed by a reasonable number of discharged servicemen, write me a letter today so that I may place that information in the hands of our Servicemen's Placement Advisory Board.

Sincerely yours,
J. FRANK RUSHTON, JR., Pres.
Birmingham Chamber of Commerce

LETTER NO. 2 MAILED TO THE MEMBERSHIP

To the Members
Chamber of Commerce
Birmingham, Alabama

Enclosed is a draft of the plan under which we hope to place returning servicemen in our economic structure in a fashion which will have the happiest results so far as we and they are concerned.

You will note that we ask of you only that you agree to grant an interview, with the highest officer of your firm, to each serviceman who expresses the desire to obtain employment in the business which your firm represents. The normal and most advantageous opportunity for these men will come as a result of interviewing the top ranking officer of your firm.

Please remember that we send these servicemen to you because of their expressed desire. We have not said to them that you will employ them. Nor can we give you any recommendation beyond the fact that they have been serving their country, in the armed forces. Because they have thus served our country they are deserving of a preference for any job you may have.

But please remember also that the Chamber of Commerce is not an employment agency and cannot become one. If you employ the man we send you, you are taking the full hazard of employment which would occur had we not sent him.

These servicemen should receive from you a courteous and sympathetic hearing before you determine whether or not you have a place in your firm where they may work to the profit of your firm and to the profit of the community. After you have given them a courteous and sympathetic hearing, if you cannot employ them please give them a reasonable explanation of why you cannot and please send them back to us.

The successful operation of this plan will help this community immeasurably, therefore, we solicit your cooperation and your advice. In order that we may assure its successful operation, please write the Chamber and tell us the name and 'phone number of your top ranking official so that we may know whom to call for an appointment for these servicemen. No serviceman will be sent to you for employment unless you write in sending the name, 'phone number and title of the man to whom we may refer them.

Yours sincerely,
J. FRANK RUSHTON, JR., Pres.
Birmingham Chamber of Commerce
For the Servicemen's Placement Advisory Board

LETTER NO. 3 SENT TO SERVICEMEN'S NEAREST KIN

Dear Sir or Madam:

Your son is one of the many who is fighting this war for us or who is training to do so. We are grateful to him for what he is doing.

Some time in the future, and we hope that time is near, he will be coming back to this county and he will probably be seeking employment here. When he does come back and does seek employment, we should like to help him locate a job of his own choosing, if we can.

You are aware of the fact that the Chamber of Commerce cannot promise any specific job to any man, nor can it promise to secure jobs for all of those Servicemen who will ask our help. Nevertheless the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce would like to be of assistance to any member of our Armed Forces who wishes us to aid him in his search for employment. Therefore we have set up a **SERVICEMEN'S PLACEMENT ADVISORY BOARD** consisting of sixty or more prominent citizens of this county. It will be the function of this Servicemen's Placement Advisory Board to interview your son, if he so desires, and secure for him an interview with the head of the firm in which he seeks employment.

There will be a member of the Servicemen's Placement Advisory Board available daily in the office of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, from two until five each afternoon, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. It will be a pleasure to see your son during those hours and do whatever we can to help him secure the job which he chooses. Of course this service is limited to men from this county who have been in the Armed Forces.

We should like very much to write to your son, wherever he is, and extend to him an invitation to avail himself of the service referred to above. Won't you please write to the Chamber of Commerce and give us his present mailing address so that we may do so.

Yours sincerely,
J. FRANK RUSHTON, JR., Pres.
Birmingham Chamber of Commerce
For the Servicemen's Placement Advisory Board

LETTER NO. 4 SENT TO SERVICEMEN

When the war shall be over, or perhaps before that time, you and other members of our Armed Forces will be coming back to Birmingham or Jefferson County to take up your life as a good and valued citizen. When you do come back, it may be that you would like the assistance of some of the leading citizens of the City in relocating yourself in the economic life of our community.

There are many agencies which will help you to find a job, but the members of the Chamber of Commerce would like to extend to you whatever help they can. Therefore, the Board of Directors and the membership of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce have set up a committee to be known as the SERVICEMEN'S PLACEMENT ADVISORY BOARD, whose function it will be to help you find a job of your own choosing. One member of that board will be on duty every afternoon, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, from two o'clock until five o'clock, in the office of the Chamber of Commerce, located at 1829 First Avenue, North. If you care to drop in, a member of the board will be delighted to help you.

Of course, the Board of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce cannot guarantee to any man that it will secure for him the job he wishes. Nor can it assure everyone who avails himself of its services that the Board will secure a job for him. But the Board can promise it will help you in every way possible.

We earnestly hope that the time is not distant when you will be back with us. In the meantime, we extend to you the thanks of the City of Birmingham for what you are doing for your country and for this city. May you have the best of luck and make for yourself the record of bravery and heroism which you deserve. Birmingham is proud of its sons in the Armed Forces.

While you are serving in the Armed Forces of this nation, we are doing our best to keep the home front at work making fighting materials for you. When you come home, we will be pleased if you will call on the SERVICEMEN'S PLACEMENT ADVISORY BOARD for its help. If there are other men from Jefferson County in your unit who have not received one of these letters offering our help, please tell them we are waiting to help them also.

Yours sincerely,
J. FRANK RUSHTON, JR., Pres.
Birmingham Chamber of Commerce
For the Servicemen's Placement Advisory Board

WHAT THE VOCATIONAL SERVICE PLANS TO DO FOR VETERANS IN ON-THE-JOB CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING

1. Give the veteran a real counseling service.

    A. Get all available facts about the veteran and interpret them to him in light of selecting desirable training.

    B. Get all possible information concerning current and probable future employment opportunities in various occupations and interpret to the veteran in light of selecting a desirable training program.

    C. Point out the possibilities for education and training most suitable for each veteran, and assist him in making his plans accordingly.

2. Inspection of agencies for approval

    A. Interpreting the program as training rather than as an employment program.

    B. Making certain that physical facilities are satisfactory for actual training.

    C. Making certain that competent workers are available to give instruction on-the-job in each occupation and that those workers already have or will secure knowledge of teaching techniques which will shorten and make more effective the instruction given.

    D. Setting up a definite schedule of skills, jobs or processes to be learned on-the-job.

    E. Protecting the veterans' interest through establishing a scale of wages comparable to that paid to non-veterans.

    F. Establishing in the thinking of industry that in addition to knowing "how" to do a job there is a need for the learner to have a certain amount of technical information to give him an understanding of the "why" of what he does.

3. Placement for training

    A. Acquainting the trainer with certain facts about the trainee which might effect his training program.

    B. Acquainting the trainee with certain facts about the trainer (or the agency) which might affect his training.

    C. Bringing the two together to have a mutual understanding of what is expected of each as a trainer-employer and as a learner-employee.

    D. Letting both know the duties, and the responsibilities of the coordinator.

4. Supervision and instruction - Related study

    A. Set up a time schedule for the study of related subjects one hour each day.

    B. Arrange for a definite place for study.

WHAT THE VOCATIONAL SERVICE PLANS TO DO FOR VETERANS IN ON-THE-JOB CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING (CONT)

C. Provide for each trainee a standard progression chart record.

  (1) Showing all jobs, skills, operations and processes to be learned.

  (2) Showing references to materials containing information needed in connection with each job.

  (3) Having questions which, when answered, will bring out the information needed for each.

D. Check daily upon the related study work done by each trainee and evaluate work done.

E. Give immediate assistance to trainee if he has difficulty in learning a particular part of related study.

F. Prepare and frequently administer tests to check the trainee's mastery of related information and ability to apply it to the job.

G. Adjust each progression chart to the needs of the individual veteran.

H. Keep progression charts constantly revised to include the latest and best instructional materials.

I. Secure and evaluate additional instructional materials looking toward improvement of progression charts.

J. Prepare and administer tests on completed units of work and final examinations.

K K. Secure necessary instructional materials.

L. Tie all study and instruction into the work experience of trainee on-the-job.

5. Visiting trainee on-the-job

A. See each trainee on-the-job as often as necessary to insure satisfactory adjustments and certainly twice a week.

B. Discuss the trainee's progress on-the-job with the trainer each visit until such progress can be considered satisfactory by all concerned.

C. Discuss trainee's progress only occasionally thereafter unless there is reason to do otherwise.

D. See that trainee does not get "stuck" on a production operation but is put through the schedule of jobs.

E. Determine with trainer when the training values of particular experience have been exhausted and so mark trainee's record.

F. Find from trainer the weaknesses of the trainee and concentrate on helping him to overcome such weaknesses or improve them.

WHAT THE VOCATIONAL SERVICE PLANS TO DO FOR VETERANS IN ON-THE-JOB CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING (CONT.)

G. See that wage scale previously established is adhered to.

H. Determine with employer when trainee reaches employability at journeyman level.

6. Coordination

A. See that the trainee correlates his study with his work experiences.

B. See that the trainee applies to his work experiences the information he learns while studying.

7. Job Placement (after training)
(Job placement will, in all cases, be done in complete co-operation with the United States Employment Service)

A. Leave with agency if satisfactory.

B. Assist trained veteran to find satisfactory employment elsewhere if desired.

8. Follow-up Contacts.

A. Make frequent contacts with trained veterans placed on job in order to render additional counseling service or instruction if needed.

"JOB TRAINING" COMPARED WITH "VOCATIONAL EDUCATION" WHICH I
RELATED

JOB TRAINING

---

1. Veteran goes on job without adequate counseling service.

2. Primary emphasis will be on production and profit for the employer.

3. The veteran has little or no opportunity to be any better in his occupation than is his job instructor.

4. When veteran has completed his training he, has only the possible word of his employer as to what he can do.

Revision of the G. I. Bill changes these figures.

5. ~~All cash benefits are subject to be charged against any future cash bonus. Subsistence $50.00 or $75.00 a month, tools up to $50.00, total $650.00 a year if single, $950.00 a year if married.~~

6. Opportunity to "pick up" skills on jobs in haphazard manner.

7. No assurance of opportunity to learn any certain skills.

8. No supervision to insure that learner progresses from job to job.

9. No assurance that a comparable wage will be received for productive work.

INCLUDES ORGANIZED AND SUPERVISED JOB TRAINING AND STUDY

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INCLUDING JOB TRAINING AND RELATED SUBJECTS

1. Each trainee is given a guidance service to help him select a more suitable and desirable training program.

2. Primary emphasis will be on training the individual veteran up to his greatest capacity.

3. Through organized related subjects study and instruction the veteran has an opportunity to be among the very best in his occupation.

4. When veteran has completed his training he has the possible word of his employer as to what he can do plus a certificate signed by his employer and the vocational supervisor. This certificate sets forth in detail what his training has covered. In addition, the veteran has a progression chart record which is his work book, and is kept by him when training is completed.

5. All cash benefits are subject to be charged against any future cash bonus. Subsistence $50.00 or $75.00 a month, tools up to $50.00, tuition $20.00 a month, total $890.00 a year if single, $1190.00 a year if married.

6. Program of organized instruction in learning skills in an occupation.

7. Skills to be learned are determined before training begins.

8. Competent supervision assures that learner advances as he learns.

9. Adequate checks to assure that each veteran is paid a comparable wage for productive work.

"Job training" compared with "vocational education" which i
related

10. Progress on the job is based upon seniority or time on the job.

11. Veteran learns by "pick up" and can only teach others the same way. A distinct disadvantage to him should he have occasion to employ and train others.

12. The veteran is expected to "take it as it comes" in competition with all others - - sink or swim.

13. Job instructors may not have training in the art of instruction.

14. Trainee may become skilled in only parts of an occupation.

15. Only the how of an occupation will probably be learned by the trainee.

16. No related study material is provided for the trainee.

17. Veteran gets no training in finding information needed in his job. He must depend on job instructors telling him.

18. No preparation is likely to be given veteran in business management which would prepare him for self-proprietorship.

includes organized and supervised job training and subjects(Cont.)

10. Progress on the job is based upon the individual's ability to learn and satisfactorily perform the skills.

11. The veteran learns through organized instruction and should be able to teach others in the same way. This will be an advantage to him in training his own employees in the future.

12. Each trainee is given individual instruction and assistance adjusted to his educational level and ability. Special attention is given to weak points.

13. Job instructors are given effective training in job teaching methods.

14. The whole training program is established before training begins and supervision insures that the entire program will be covered.

15. The trainee learns the "how" through organized and supervised work experience, and also learns the "why" of his job through organized and supervised study and instruction.

16. The best and latest related study materials are provided for the trainee.

17. Veteran spends one hour each day looking up and studying information he needs in his work. He is trained to use properly the best literature for his occupation.

18. The veteran's training includes the things he needs to know, if he plans to operate his own business.

"Job training" compared with "vocational education" which
relat

19. None of the science, mathematics, drawing, formulas, and other technical information necessary to real training is included.

3

ich includes organized and supervised job training and
lated subjects (cont.)

as,	19. This is considered just as essential as developing the necessary skills. Technical information and the ability to apply it is the difference between a superior and an average workman.

Name Connection Address

A. S. Mitchell, Southern Regional Council 63" Auburn Ave, NE
Atlanta, Ga.

~~R.W. + Mattie J. Kelley~~ missionaries under
Meth Bd. of Missions 1524 W. Clark St.
enroute to Liberia, Springfield, Ohio
West Africa

○ J. H. Williamson - Williamson Publishing Co.
1577 No Forsts Ave Birmingham, Ala

J. R. Otis - State Leader for Negro Extension Work
Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

○ John W. Horton.
The Ala. Citizen -
Tuscaloosa, Ala.
2615 - 9th St. ph - 7032

Emory O. Jackson B'ham World 312 17th St. No

○ Volling B. Hughes - Tuscaloosa Weekly and
Citizen Review - 2615 9th St - Phone 7032

Eula Wright 25½ Franklin St,

○ James R. Green Selma Citizen
25½ Franklin St Selma Ala

○ J. F. Sneed - Mobile American
1105 Davis ave, Mobile, Ala

○ Lucius W. Amiley
23 Winnie St. Montgomery, Ala.

William E. Steif
Box 397
Tuskegee Inst, Ala.

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○ Clark L. Coleman, Newspaper 217-8th Ave. No. B'Ham, Ala
○ C. L. Coleman, Comdr Post 4348 V.F.W. 310 Masonic Bldg
B'Ham, Ala

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Tuscaloosa, Ala

Lawrence A. May, 1st Asst, State Service
Commissioner, Alabama
Department of Veterans Affairs.

○ J.E. Lowery LOWERY, Editor
Birmingham Informer
1517 No 4 Ave.

○ Carrie I. Johnson — 306 No. Ash Street
Demopolis, Ala.

○ Marie Hill 1213 E-18th St
Sheffield, Ala.

FIRST CONFERENCE
OF
ALABAMA NEGRO NEWSPAPER EDITORS

Objective--To Acquaint the Negro Press with its' Responsibility To Alabama's 100,000 Negro veterans.

Place: Colored USO,-4th Avenue North------Birmingham,Ala.

Time: Registration 9 A.M. Conference 9:30 A.M.

Presentation of Editors

Introduction of Chairman,Emory O.Jackson

"Veterans Problems In The South"----------W.B.Twitty
Southern Regional Council

"Opportunities For Veterans In FSA Programs"-----George L.Davis
Regional Information Specialist Farm Security Administration

"What Extension Workers Can Do To Get G.I.'s Informed On The G.I. Bill of Rights"------Dr.J.R.Otis,State Leader For
Negro Extension Workers

"Functions Of The Veterans' Administration" ------ Lewis Harper ~~M.L.Potter~~,Veterans Administration (BM)

"The Farm Security Administration and The Veterans"---William E.Street
Senior Administrative Asst.Farm Security Administration

LUNCH: 12:30 to 2:00 P.M.

"The Duties of The Alabama Department of Veterans Affairs"---
Lawrence A.May,Asst.Service Commissioner

"The Negro Veteran As He Appears To Me"----Rev.J.F.Vasey,Father of
Edmund All Saints Mission--Anniston,Ala.

"The Chance For Schooling"----Dr.George S.Mitchell,Director of
Veteran Service,Southern Regional Council

"Labor and The Negro Veteran"-----James A.Mayfield,American
Federation of Labor

VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS:

The Veterans of Foreign Wars---C.L.Coleman,Commander Julius
Ellsbery Post,-Birmingham,Ala.

The National Council of Negro Veterans----Molton H.Gray,National
Vice Commander,-Birmingham,Ala.

The United Negro and Allied Veterans----E.H.Murphy,State Commander,

The American Legion--------------------E.H.Springfield

"Appreciation By The Press"---Robert Durr,Editor,Birmingham Weekly
Review

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES

FOR
FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES
OF THE UNITED STATES IN
WORLD WAR II
WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944

INFORMATION FOR VETERANS
DISTRIBUTED BY
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
AUGUST 1944

TO THE VETERAN OF WORLD WAR II

This booklet is designed to assist you in filing your claims for allowances under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

The information herein is authoritative as it has been compiled by the Unemployment Compensation Department of the State of Connecticut, the agency designated by the Act of Congress to assist the Veterans Administration in the taking of your claims and payment of allowances if you meet the requirements of the Act which entitles you to them.

Arrangements have been made for speedy payment but the cooperation of the unemployed veteran is absolutely necessary to accomplish this end.

CORNELIUS J. DANAHER
Commissioner of Labor

HOWARD E. HAUSMAN
Executive Director

JAMES J. GRAHAM
Acting Executive Director

August 1944

If you have any questions, get in touch with an office of the Unemployment Compensation Department for complete, authoritative information.

AM I ENTITLED TO ALLOWANCES?

In order to be eligible for Servicemen's Readjustment Allowances you must:

1. Be totally or partially unemployed.
2. Be able to work, available for work, and willing to work.
   (Exception — See heading "What must I do if I am sick or disabled while I am filing claims?").
3. Register for work.
4. Be a resident of the United States.
5. Have served actively in the Armed Forces of the United States for 90 days after September 16, 1940 and prior to the termination of the present war (or less than 90 days of active service if discharged by reason of an injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty).
6. Have been discharged or released from active service under conditions **other than dishonorable.**

If you meet the above requirements you may be entitled to benefits.

HOW MUCH WILL I GET?

The maximum to which any veteran may be entitled is 52 weekly payments and each payment for one week of total unemployment will be $20.00. (In case of partial unemployment it may be less than $20.00).

The number of payments to which you may be entitled depends upon **the total length of your active Military or Naval Service.**

To be eligible to receive allowances you must have served 90 days, unless your total period of active service was less than 90 days by reason of an injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty.

From this table you can figure the number of weekly allowance payments to which you may be entitled.

Length of Active Service	Number of Allowance Payments
16 days but less than 1 month and 16 days*	8 (weeks)
1 month and 16 “ “ “ “ 2 months “ 16 “ *	16
2 months “ 16 “ “ “ “ 3 “ “ 16 “	24
3 “ “ 16 “ “ “ “ 4 “ ” 16 “	28
4 “ “ 16 “ “ “ “ 5 “ “ 16 “	32
5 “ “ 16 “ “ “ “ 6 “ “ 16 “	36
6 “ “ 16 “ “ “ “ 7 “ “ 16 “	40
7 “ “ 16 “ “ “ “ 8 “ “ 16 “	44
8 “ “ 16 “ “ “ “ 9 “ “ 16 “	48
9 “ “ 16 or more	52

*Note: The only veterans who might be entitled to less than 24 payments are those whose total period of active service was less than 90 days by reason of an injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty. .

HOW DO I APPLY FOR SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE?

Call at an office of the Unemployment Compensation Department. Bring with you your Military Discharge or Separation Papers. Bring with you your Unemployment Notice and Social Security Card if you have them.

At the office ask for a representative of the Unemployment Compensation Department and tell him you wish to file a claim for Servicemen's Readjustment Allowance.

WHEN DO I FILE MY CLAIM FOR SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE?

In Connecticut, if you are totally or partially unemployed, you may file your application and claim on September 11, 1944 or on any date thereafter.

It is to your advantage to file at the earliest possible moment after you become unemployed as allowance payments can start only when you have filed your application and claim.

If you are now employed in full time work and later become totally or partially unemployed, go to the nearest office of the Unemployment Compensation Department immediately that you become unemployed.

If while you are filing claims, you resume work and later become unemployed, go to the office again to file your claim.

WHERE DO I FILE MY CLAIM?

Go to the office of the Unemployment Compensation Department which is located nearest your place of residence. For your convenience, a list of these offices is given on the back page of this booklet.

Ask for a representative of the Unemployment Compensation Department.

WHAT MUST I BRING WITH ME WHEN I FILE MY CLAIM?

1. You must bring **your original** Military or Naval Discharge or Separation Papers from the Armed Forces.
   No photostatic copy or other reproduction of your discharge or separation paper will be accepted.
   You must present the original document.
2. If you have been employed since your discharged from the Armed Forces and have an Unemployment Notice from your last employer, bring that notice with you.
3. If you have a Social Security Card, bring it with you.

WHAT MUST I DO IF MY DISCHARGE HAS BEEN LOST OR MISLAID?

If, when you are ready to file a claim, you cannot find your discharge or release from the Armed Forces, go at once to the nearest office of the Unemployment Compensation Department. Ask for a representative of that department. He will direct you as to what you should do.

MUST I APPEAR IN PERSON TO FILE MY CLAIM?

You must appear **in person** to file your application and your first claim for Servicemen's Readjustment Allowance, and each week thereafter as directed while you are unemployed unless you become sick or disabled.

If you become ill or disabled at any time after you have filed your application and first claim for allowance, we have made provision to take care of your claims during your illness or disability. (See "WHAT MUST I DO IF I AM SICK OR DISABLED WHILE I AM FILING CLAIMS").

MUST I FILE EACH WEEK THAT I AM UNEMPLOYED?

As each readjustment allowance is payable for one week of unemployment you are required to file a separate claim for each week for which you claim allowance.

No allowance payment can be made to you for any week for which you failed to file a claim.

WHAT MUST I DO IF I BECOME SICK OR DISABLED WHILE I AM FILING CLAIMS?

If you become sick or are disabled after you have appeared in person to file your application and claims for allowances so that you are unable to call in person at the office of the Unemployment Compensation Department to file claims as directed you should:

1. Telephone or write the office advising them that you are sick or disabled and for that reason are unable to come in to file your claims. Ask them to send you forms which you can fill out so that you can designate some person, other than yourself, to file claims for you.
2. If more convenient, send a relative or friend to the office to tell the Unemployment Compensation representative in charge that you are sick or disabled and unable to report in person. Have him ask for the forms for you to fill out.

WHERE DO I REGISTER FOR WORK?

You must register for work with the United States Employment Service, which is located in the same office where you file your claim for allowances. The representative of the Unemployment Compensation Department who handles your application and claim will direct you where to go to register for work.

MUST I CONTINUE TO FILE CLAIMS IN THE STATE WHERE I FILED FIRST?

No. If you should move to another state during the period in which you are filing claims, you may continue to file your claims in the state to which you have moved.

Call at an office of the Employment Security Division and ask for the representative who handles unemployment compensation. Tell him that you have filed previous claims in another state and wish to continue your claims in his state.

If your stay in this other state is only temporary and you plan to return soon to the state where you filed your previous claim, you may elect to have your claims forwarded to your home state for payment.

If, however, you plan to reside permanently in the state to which you have moved, you can have your entire account transferred to the state where you plan to reside permanently?

MUST I TAKE THE JOB OFFERED ME BY THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE?

Yes, if the job is suitable, but you will not be denied allowances if you refuse a job offered you by the Employment Service under these conditions:

1. If there is a labor dispute so that you would be taking a striker's job or a job made vacant because of a strike.
2. If working conditions and pay are considerably below what is usual for such work in your community.

HOW LONG BEFORE I GET MY FIRST CHECK?

If your claim is valid, you should receive your first allowance check within a few days after you have filed your first continued claim for allowance.

For example, when you file your application and first claim for allowance you are directed to return on a certain day to file your second or continued claim. This continued claim is your first compensable claim, the claim for which an allowance check will be sent to you.

You should receive your first allowance check within a few days after you file your first continued or compensable claim.

WHEN WILL I BE INELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE ALLOWANCE PAYMENTS?

Generally speaking, you will be inelegible to receive allowance payments in any week in which:

1. Your unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which you are or were last employed, unless it is shown that:
   (a) You are not participating in or directly interested in the labor dispute which causes the stoppage of work; and
   (b) You do not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom are participating in or directly interested in the dispute.
2. You received increased pension under Part VII of Veterans' Regulation 1.
3. You received subsistence allowance under Part VIII of Veterans' Regulation 1.

ON WHAT PRINCIPAL GROUNDS WOULD I BE TEMPORARILY DISQUALIFIED?

Generally speaking, you would be disqualified if:

1. You leave suitable work voluntarily, without good cause;
2. You are suspended or discharged for misconduct in the course of employment;

3. You fail, without good cause, to apply for suitable work to which you have been referred by the United States Employment Office or to accept suitable work when offered you:
4. You do not, without good cause, attend an available free training course as required by regulations.

If you are disqualified for any of these reasons you will be disqualified to receive any readjustment allowance for the week in which the cause of the disqualification occurred and for not more than four immediately following weeks.

WHAT IS TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT?

You are totally or completely unemployed in any week during which you have performed no service and received no wages.

WHAT IS PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT?

You are partially unemployed in any week during which you have performed services for less than a full workweek and your wages for the week are less than $23.00. (See: "How Do Partial Weekly allowances Affect My Payments?")

WHAT IS SELF-EMPLOYMENT?

Generally speaking, you are self-employed if you are working full-time for yourself and not being paid wages for services or work performed for another person and under his direction.

Examples of persons who might be considered self-employed are: professional men (doctors, lawyers, dentists, etc.), tradesmen (carpenters, bricklayers, painters, and men of similar trades who are in business for themselves).

AM I ENTITLED TO ALLOWANCES IF I AM FULLY ENGAGED IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT?

If you have been fully engaged in self-employment and your **net earnings** have been less than $100 in the previous **calendar month,** you may be entitled to receive the difference between $100 and your net earnings for such month.

Allowances for self-employed veterans are figured on a calendar month basis and it is suggested that you get in touch with the Unemployment Compensation representative who will advise you fully regarding such claims.

WHAT SHOULD I DO TO OBTAIN PARTIAL ALLOWANCES?

If you are partially unemployed, you must file your application and claim for allowance in the same way as you would file claims for total unemployment.

You should realize, however, that your claim for partial allowance uses up one weekly allowance payment.

For example, suppose in a week of partial unemployment you earned $14 and make claim for allowance for that week. You will receive the difference between what you earned, $14 (less $3) and $20, or a total of $9. This allowance payment of $9 would use up one weekly payment.

Inasmuch as a week of partial allowance counts as one weekly payment against your account, you have the choice between filing a claim for a partial allowance and using up one weekly payment or not filing a claim for that week and saving that weekly allowance payment to cover a later week in which you may be totally unemployed.

HOW DO PARTIAL WEEKLY ALLOWANCES AFFECT MY PAYMENTS

Each weekly allowance paid uses up one weekly payment, regardless of whether the payment is $20 or less.

For example, if you were entitled to 40 weekly payments you would have possible payments of $20 weekly for 40 weeks. If, however, you claim an allowance for a week of partial unemployment for which you would receive an amount less than $20, that allowance payment would use up one of your 40 payments and count exactly the same as if it were for a week of total unemployment.

WHAT IF I RECEIVE UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OR DISABILITY COMPENSATION?

You may be ineligible to receive allowance payments in any week in which you receive:

1. Any state or federal unemployment benefits;
2. Disability compensation under any state or federal law:

if the amount received from the above sources is in excess of $20.

If the amount received is less than $20, you may be entitled to a claim for an allowance for the difference between $20 and the amount you receive in benefits from any of the above sources.

IF I AM DENIED ALLOWANCES, WHAT ARE MY RIGHTS?

1. If you are notified by the Unemployment Compensation Department that your claim for Readjustment Allowance has been disallowed, you may appeal the decision. All you need do is to go to the office where you filed your claim, within seven days after the mailing date of the notification that you are not entitled to benefits, and file your appeal. You will be notified of the date of the hearing at which you will appear personally and the original decision will be affirmed, modified or overruled.

(If such hearing is not held within 30 days after you file your notice of appeal you have the right to request that your appeal be heard directly by the Veterans' Agent who is located in the central office of the Unemployment Compensation Department).

2. If you are notified that the appeal body has affirmed the decision which disallowed your claim, you may appeal this decision to the Veterans' Agent. Your appeal from the decision of the appeal body must be filed within thirty days after the mailing date of the notification which advises you of their action..

IS THE APPEAL COSTLY?

There is no cost to you when you appeal a decision other than the cost of any travel necessary for you to reach the place where the hearing is held. Ordinarily, the hearing is held within a few miles of your own home town.

No fees or other expenses are charged by the appeal body or their representatives.

HOW LONG AFTER MY DISCHARGE WILL ALLOWANCE PAYMENTS BE AVAILABLE TO ME?

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act provides that the eligible veteran shall be entitled to a readjustment allowance for each week of unemployment, not to exceed a total of 52 weeks, which occurs not later than two years after discharge or release from the Armed Forces or two years after the termination of the war, whichever is the later date..

TO WHAT DO I TESTIFY WHEN I SIGN A CLAIM FOR ALLOWANCE?

When you sign a claim for allowance, you testify:

1. That you are a resident of the United States, are unemployed, able to work, available for work and registered for work.
2. That you have or have not refused a job offer or job referral.
3. That you have or have not recently refused to attend a free training course.
4. That you have or have not received or are about to receive any of the following:
   (a) Compensation under any disability law.
   (b) Unemployment benefits under any State or Federal law.
   (c) Increased pension under Part VII of Veterans' Regulation 1.
   (d) Subsistence allowance under Part VIII of Veterans' Regulation 1.
5. That all statements made are true and correct.

WHAT ARE THE PENALTIES FOR FILING FRAUDULENT CLAIMS?

1. Any claimant who knowingly accepts an allowance to which he is not entitled shall be ineligible to receive any further allowance.
2. Whoever, for the purpose of causing an increase in any allowance authorized, or for the purpose of causing any allowance to be paid where none is authorized, shall make or cause to be made any false statement or representation as to any wages paid or received, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim for any allowance, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement, representation, affidavit, or

document in connection with such claim, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

3. Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check or allowance without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000.00 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

OFFICES OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT

City	Address	Telephone
Ansonia	87 Main St.	Derby 2013
Bridgeport	1281 Main St.	5-0112
Bristol	Malone Bldg., Malone Court	4147
Danbury	43 New St.	1700
Danielson	100 Main St.	760
Hartford	414 Capitol Ave.	2-9174
Meriden	99 Colony St.	1216
Middletown	279 Main St.	3480
New Britain	37 Court St.	7400
New Haven	673 Chapel St.	7-3101
New London	238 State St.	9041
Norwalk	3 Isaac St.	6-4416
Norwich	320 Main St.	4360
Stamford	1 Grove St.	4-3117
Thompsonville	55 High St.	3371
Torrington	61 Main St.	3189
Waterbury	123 Bank St.	4-6103
Willimantic	670 Main St.	1437

There is a representative in each of the above offices who will handle your claim or give you information as to your rights under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

If you have any questions, go to one of the offices listed above. There you will receive authoritative advice and directions.

Conn (Emp)

ADJUSTMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT GUIDE AND DIRECTORY

(Of Facilities and Program for the Training, Education, Adjustment and Reemployment of War Veterans and Displaced War Workers in Connecticut)

Compiled by

CONNECTICUT REEMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

STATE ARMORY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

SEPTEMBER, 1944

Conn - Administrative

REEMPLOYMENT

CONCERNING:—

- INFORMATION
- COUNSELING
- GUIDANCE
- ADJUSTMENT
- REHABILITATION
- EDUCATION
- TRAINING
- JOB PLACEMENT
- FOR WAR VETERANS AND DISPLACED WAR WORKERS

★ Middletown Personnel Training Course .... Page 1
★ Time for Local Action Now at Hand .... Page 2
★ The War Manpower Commission Program .... Page 4
★ Postwar Fund For Jobs .... Page 5
★ Program of New Britain Industrial Firms .... Page 7

OCTOBER 1944

Conn

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Laws Affecting Veterans
and
Their Dependents

Issued by
The Veterans' Home Commission

ROCKY HILL
CONNECTICUT
1944

Return to
Dr. Mitchell

E.B.G. ✓

→ G.S.M.

Community Service

The Model Center at Bridgeport, Conn.

by

Agnes E. Meyer

Got a lot of educational
ideas here

We need a [illegible]

The Washington Post

Conn

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION

To aid veterans and
Demobilized defense workers

in Bridgeport, Connecticut

Conn

AN ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO THE ELIMINATION OF THE PAYMENT OF LICENSE AND PERMIT FEES BY RETURNING VETERANS

Be It Ordained by the Common Council
of the City of Bridgeport, Conn.:

Section 1. It is declared (a) that the City desires to assist the various members of the military and naval forces of the United States of America in returning to the civilian life of the community and to this end desires to eliminate for the time during which this return will be accomplished, the requirements of various ordinances of the City for the payment of license and permit fees required of those engaging in various trades and businesses and to eliminate the necessity of the payment by such returning veterans of the fee required to be paid to the Town Clerk for the filing of Military discharges; (b) that the necessity in the public interest of the provisions hereinafter contained is declared hereby as a matter of legislative determination.

Section 2. No license or permit fee shall be required to be paid to any office or department of the City under the ordinances of the City listed in Section 3 hereof by any person who shall have received an honorable discharge from the military or naval forces of the United States and who shall apply to the City or any of its offices or departments for any license or permit for which a fee is chargeable under said sections, provided application for a license or permit under any of said sections shall be made within one year after the date that such veteran shall have been honorably discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States.

Section 3. The provision of this ordinance shall be applicable to the license and permit fees provided for in Sections 279, 426, 436, 441, 444, 459, 560, 462, 468, 470, 486, 606, and 630 of the Revised Ordinances of the City of Bridgeport which were adopted on August 7, 1939, and in Section 485 of the Building Code, and in Sections 8 and 12 of an ordinance relative to Master Plumbers adopted on January 20, 1941, and in Sections 8 and 12 of an Ordinance relative to Master Electricians, adopted on March 3, 1941.

Section 4. To receive the benefit of the foregoing provisions of this ordinance, the applicant therefor shall have filed his honorable discharge from the military or naval forces of the United States in the Office of the Town Clerk of Bridgeport.

Section 5. The Town Clerk is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to file without fee therefor the honorable discharge of any discharged member of the military or naval forces of the United States which shall be presented to him for filing under the General Statutes of the State of Connecticut during the period for which this ordinance shall be effective.

Section 6. This ordinance shall continue in effect until June 1, 1948, at which time it shall, by virtue hereof, cease and terminate.

Adopted by Common Council of City of Bridgeport, June 4, 1945.

REEMPLOYMENT

CONCERNING:—

- INFORMATION
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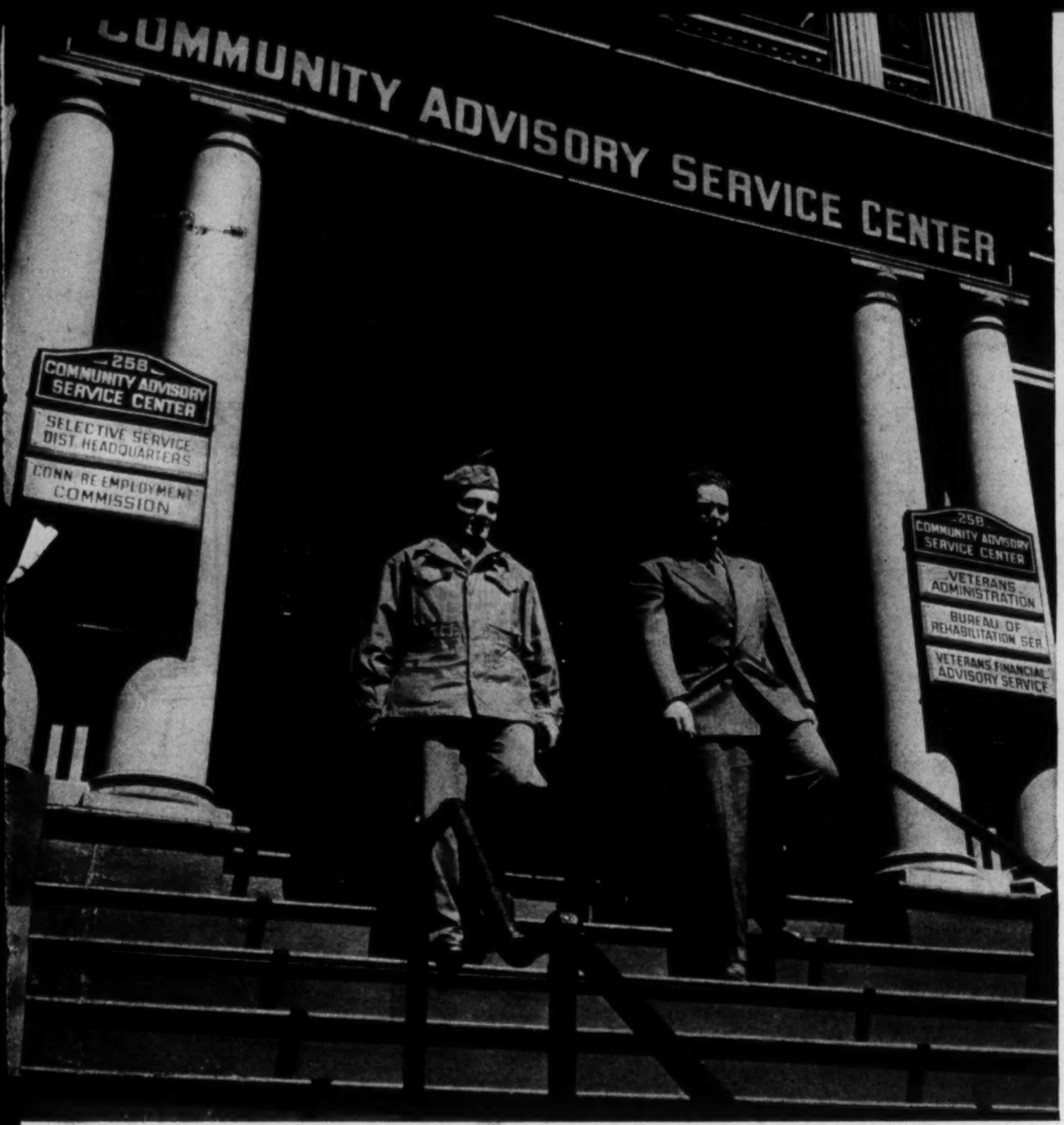
Community Advisory Service Center ....Outside Back Cover

JUNE 1945


COMMUNITY ADVISORY SERVICE CENTER
258 COMMUNITY ADVISORY SERVICE CENTER
SELECTIVE SERVICE DIST. HEADQUARTERS
CONN. RE-EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION
258 COMMUNITY ADVISORY SERVICE CENTER
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF REHABILITATION SER.
VETERANS FINANCIAL ADVISORY SERVICE

On the steps of the Bridgeport Service Center are ex-Pfc. Salvatore Merola, late of the 7th Air Force, and ex-Pvt. Martin Turk, of the 4th Infantry division. After weeks of getting the run-around, Turk came to the center, got action so fast it knocked his hat off

Joseph Ulichny, discharged from the Navy, takes one of the many aptitude tests which the center offers in an effort to get the right man in the right job—even if he wasn't before the war

EVERY DAY THEY WIN THE PEACE

BY BILL DAVIDSON

The end of war is meaningless to a veteran unless he gets what he wants out of the civilian world. Bridgeport, Conn., has a center which sees that he does get this chance

Dr. Randall Hamrick was chosen to direct the center after he'd done a bang-up job at Hartford, Conn.

ONE of the group of soldiers that was outside Cherbourg that day in 1944 when the German screaming meemie came over was Private Martin Turk, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. The shell blew him twenty feet into the air. When they got him to a hospital, they found he had a smashed leg, a brain injury and a useless right ear.

Turk was patient enough during the long hospitalization. He understood about the Army and he didn't get exasperated during the long business of convalescence and discharge. It was the red tape of civilian life that began to get him. He wanted a liquor license, and the rigamarole he had to go through was enough to make him his own best customer if and when he got it. Finally he stomped one morning into the Bridgeport Community Advisory Service Center, which is located in a fine old house on Golden Hill Street. He strode up to the reception desk.

"I've just been getting a terrific run-around," he announced. "They say all liquor licenses are frozen." He glared. "What kind of run-around are *you* going to give me?" Then he stopped short.

The receptionist was very pretty. Moreover, she was smiling. "I'll see if Mr. Sarkin is in," she said sweetly.

Turk went upstairs. Meyer Sarkin, the center's occupational counselor, was sitting casually behind a plain desk. The room had no charts, or anything else except a few water colors on its walls. Again Turk started complaining about the run-around.

"Sit down. Take it easy, Martin," said Sarkin. He picked up the phone. He asked for Hartford. In ten minutes he had Turk at the top of the liquor-license list.

Turk left, stunned, but in a few days he was back. There were no liquor stores to be had in Bridgeport. That was a problem not even Sarkin could solve. So Turk asked for a job. He could only have a certain type of job, since his injured leg didn't permit him to stand up for very long, and his injured head made it impossible for him to hear in crowded factories. This was a tough one. But not too tough, apparently. Through the U.S. Employment Service, Sarkin got Turk a job as outside salesman for a sanitary supply company, driving his own car.

But then another difficulty arose. The OPA could not allow Turk gasoline for more than 280 miles a month. The alternative they gave him was to walk, or ride busses, neither of which Turk could do because of his patchwork leg. Sarkin wrote a letter to the OPA. The gasoline ration was increased.

Miracle Man at Solving Problems

After that, Sarkin performed two further miracles. For Turk's business, he got him a telephone. Then he got him an apartment. All this completely staggered Turk. He couldn't understand why Sarkin should devote the better part of two weeks just to his problems.

Sarkin grins when he explains it. "The future well-being of the community depends on how successfully Turk and the thousands like him can fit themselves back into community life," he said. "Turk's an investment."

Though it has been in operation less than a year, the center needs no advertising in Bridgeport. Unfortunately it is little known in the country at large. It has many innovations for an agency devoted to handling other people's problems. Skilled, well-paid professional psychologists and sociologists work there, handling each man as he comes in. There are no volunteers, and no one local organization can dominate the show.

The project is paid for by all the people of Bridgeport out of the Community Chest. There are no forms or red tape, and everything is in that one friendly building: an occupational counselor, an educational counselor, nutritionists, insurance counselors, social-service workers, a doctor, a lawyer, an agricultural counselor, a financial counselor, a union adviser, the Veterans Administration office, the Connecticut Re-employment office, Selective Service headquarters, and the psychological testing laboratories.

Every conceivable type of problem is handled every day in the center, including many that state and federal agencies can do nothing about.

During the month of March alone, 983 veterans came to the center with problems. Many of these were routine and minor: men who knew what they wanted to do and merely wanted advice as to how to go about it.

"But some of the problems," says able young Dr. Randall Hamrick, director of the center, "were tough nuts to crack."

A typical day at the center sees problems like the following presented, tackled and worked out.

First was a boy who came back from the Mediterranean theater with a discharge-without-honor and a prison sentence behind him. He had tried to get a job, but personnel managers took one look at his blue discharge papers and shook their heads. In the course of his story an interesting thing came to light. The boy had slugged an officer in Italy. That was the reason for the harsh sentence. But in talking about it, the counselor noticed how the boy blew his top, a trade-mark of the psychoneurotic.

(Continued on page 32)

PHOTOGRAPHS BY GEORGE AARONS

Every Day They Win the Peace

Continued from page 17

COLLIER'S "Mind if you cut in?" SYDNEY HOFF

It turned out that just before the slugging occurred, the boy had spent ten consecutive days in the ruins of shell-blasted Cassino. He might have been mentally unbalanced at the time. The counselor had the boy examined by psychiatrists, and then, through the Red Cross, requested a review of the sentence by the War Department. In a few weeks, the discharge-without-honor was recalled.

Later in that same day, the employer of a discharged Marine came in. He was worried. The Marine had developed fainting spells after a particularly heavy Jap air raid on the Ellice Islands in 1943. The employer was sure the veteran had epilepsy, in which case he couldn't keep him on at his parachute factory.

The veteran was called in and sent to Yale University, where he was put through some of the medical world's finest tests to determine whether his particular type of epilepsy was curable or not. It was found to be curable. Today, the ex-Marine is being treated by the center's medical board. Until the treatments are completed, the veteran's employer—no longer worried—has given him a temporary job as stock clerk.

A third veteran that day was Frank Benedetto, who was having a hell of a time getting along on a $20-a-week job and going to hairdressers school (under the G.I. Bill of Rights) at night. Now, his wife was going to have a baby. He had forgotten to register her under the Army's Emergency Maternity and Infant Care program when she became pregnant back at Jefferson Barracks, where he had been stationed.

Benedetto didn't have any money and he didn't know what to do. The case was turned over to Eleanor Sicilian, the center's social-service expert. The next day, Benedetto almost fell over when he learned that his baby was to be financed completely by the Soldier, Sailor and Marine Fund, a Connecticut state agency administered by the American Legion. He had never even heard of the agency before.

The fourth case was a man who had come back from the Southwest Pacific with an idea for a new cork-lined clothespin. The principle of this invention is that the cork swells with water and holds the wet clothes more firmly to the clothesline. This veteran had become all mixed up in the red tape involved in getting a patent. He didn't know where to go from there. On the telephone, a counselor lined up the finest patent lawyer in the town (a member of the center's legal board) to handle the matter.

The fifth and last case that day was an easy one. This was a Wac master sergeant, who came to him in tears. She had been discharged from the Army in North Africa with sand-flea fever. Now she wanted to go back to her old secretarial job, but she found that her shorthand had become so rusty she was practically useless. She didn't know what to do. Through the Veterans Administration man, Irving Dorman, it was arranged for her to take a shorthand refresher course, under the G.I. Bill of Rights.

The girl walked out smiling. "I just can't get used to the fact," she said, "that girls are veterans, too."

That night the center staff slept soundly.

Each Man's Problem is Different

These cases summarize the whole principle behind the Bridgeport plan: You can't generalize about veterans' problems. Each man's problem is different and has to be handled differently. Yet the Veterans Administration, the G.I. Bill of Rights and the state agencies all try to set up and administer laws which deal with the generalized cases.

The current feeling is that only on the community level where a relatively small number of veterans are involved is it possible to dig out each man's problem, solve it, apply the available government benefits, follow through, and make sure that the man returns happily to the life of the community.

"Except in the cities where this community level has been established," says Charles Bolte, chairman of the American Veterans Committee, "the American veteran of World War II is getting a run-around."

Ordinarily when a veteran comes into the Bridgeport Center, he is interviewed by one counselor, who takes care of everything by phone, letter or personal contact in the community. The veteran seldom has to fill out forms or even go to see anyone else. Because red tape is the pet hate of a man emerging from military life, all red tape is dispensed with here. The center automatically checks every man to see if he has kept up his G.I. insurance and if he has applied for all the benefits voted him by his own state legislature or Congress.

"But you said you like meat grilled, fried, boiled and ground, and that's exactly how I fixed it"

COLLIER'S STANLEY STAMATY

This is all routine for the center. Some specialized cases, however, require extremely ticklish and judicious handling. Eleanor Sicilian has had dozens of veterans whose marriages seemed to be going on the rocks. In nine cases out of ten, she found that while the serviceman was away, his wife had gone back to live with Mother, and now they were all living together there—a psychological muddle which keeps irritating the formerly independent man.

Miss Sicilian usually settles this with a long private talk with each of the parties involved. Then she gets the veteran and the wife to go off and live somewhere alone. It would be impossible for a harried, overworked, directive-bound Veterans Administration man, handling hundreds of written applications all day, to concern himself even remotely with a husband and wife who can't get along. Yet this is so important. Other personal problems, beyond the pale of state and federal law, are tremendously important, too.

The history of the Bridgeport Center is similar to that of other veterans' agencies in many progressive American cities. A little over a year ago, there were nearly a hundred independent veterans' committees in Bridgeport. Every organization and civic group had one—the Elks, the Moose, the I Shall Arise, the Y.M.C.A., the unions, each of the thirty-seven World War I veterans' organizations. Every time a veteran came home, the railroad station looked like a lynching scene, with each committee trying to get its hooks into the poor G.I.

One veteran became a member of three organizations in less than an hour. He went through days of parties, handshaking and speechmaking. But no one in town could get him straightened out on going back to college. Another Navy veteran was offered fifteen jobs while negotiating the four blocks from the railroad station to the City Hall. He accepted and quit four of the jobs in rapid succession. He wasn't fitted for any of them. Employers became suspicious of his job-jumping and refused to hire him. As a result, he ended up with no job at all. So aside from a lot of back-slapping and hand-pumping and patriotic waste motion, Bridgeport's veterans were more or less left to shift for themselves.

Finally, after a lot of viewing with alarm, the Chamber of Commerce and the Postwar Planning Council went to Bridgeport's famous Socialist mayor, Jasper McLevy, to talk the thing over. McLevy agreed to take the problem out of the hands of the organizations altogether and make it the property of all the people of Bridgeport to be supported by the Community Chest, the people's pool.

For co-ordinator he picked J. William Hope, a leading certified public accountant and former state treasurer, who had had a devil of a time himself when he came home, a gassed veteran, after the last war.

Hope, with a starting budget of $35,000 from the Community Chest, bought the building on Golden Hill Street. Then he began to line up his permanent staff. They were all high-priced, well-known people. Dr. Hamrick, for instance, had degrees from Yale, Northwestern and West Virginia Wesleyan, and was then heading up a similar center in Hartford, Connecticut. Meyer Sarkin was state chief of occupational adjustment for the U.S. Employment Service; and Dr. Hillway, the educational counselor, was dean of Hillyer Junior College.

When the permanent staff of about a dozen people was complete, Hope and Hamrick went out on the town to fill in the rest of the professional services.

The bankers were asked to hire a full-time financial counselor, whose job would be to cut the much-criticized red tape on G.I. loans for veterans, to advise them on the soundness of all investments and prospective businesses, and to take care of their dealings with the WPB, the OPA, the WMC and other government agencies. The bankers picked ex-Major J. Gresham Griggs, a banker himself and a veteran of this war and the last.

Ready to Help at All Times

The doctors and lawyers provided for one of their number to be on call at all times. The insurance men set up a rotating system whereby there is always an experienced insurance counselor on duty at the center, to fill out the forms necessary to reinstate lapsed G.I. insurance and to disentangle the veterans from the wiles of unscrupulous insurance salesmen who might get hold of them. Leo Dunn of the A.F. of L. bricklayers union was picked by all the unions—A.F. of L., C.I.O. and independents—to straighten out labor problems.

As for the future, the center is making careful provision against the day when a huge flow of veterans will come back all at once, and public interest will wane. A reservoir of trained personnel in the many agencies, all of them thoroughly co-ordinated, is being equipped to make veterans' problems a full-time job. Whatever it is that is bothering the veteran—whether it's physical, mental, emotional or vocational—the answer to it will be available right within the boundaries of the community.

But the final word on the center's effectiveness must come from the veterans themselves. They usually recommend the center to their friends as soon as they come home.

"Even if you haven't got anything bothering you," they say, "they'll find something you forgot to do."

THE END

Conn

OPPORTUNITIES

IN

ADULT EDUCATION

BRIDGEPORT

FAIRFIELD STRATFORD

1944 — 1945

FIFTEEN ORGANIZATIONS

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

MARINA PARK
BRIDGEPORT 4, CONN.

Mrs. Stephanie McCarthy, Executive Director
Telephone 5-0191 — 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

Many of the activities of the Red Cross are in the field of adult education. Its courses in relation to health, first aid and home nursing are important to the community, especially during war time when medical and nursing resources are low.

Except for the Junior Red Cross (school age), Nurses Aides (18 to 50 years) and Motor Corps, there are no special requirements for admission other than the intent to attend the required hours. Classes are given both day and evening in many places. There are no fees.

The Bridgeport Chapter of the American Red Cross is ready to supply instructors for First Aid, Water Safety, Home Nursing and Nutrition.

Classes are constantly beginning and ending.

●

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

766 OLD POST ROAD
FAIRFIELD, CONN.

Mrs. Margery Horn, Executive Secretary
Telephone 9-3327 — 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

2427 MAIN STREET
STRATFORD, CONN.

Mrs. Florence F. Finnigan, Executive Secretary
Telephone 7-3116 — 9:30 to 5:00 P. M.

The Fairfield and Stratford Chapters parallel the service of the Bridgeport Chapter. In Fairfield classes are given at the convenience of the groups beginning in September. In Stratford classes are held on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M. beginning October 2, 1944.

●

THE BRIDGEPORT ENGINEERING INSTITUTE

OFFICE 881 LAFAYETTE STREET
BRIDGEPORT 4, CONN.

Leslie A. Hoffman, Dean
Beeton P. Lauder, Supervisor ESMWT Program
Telephone 6-1634 Office, 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
3-8447 Central High School
Mon., Wed., and Fri.—7:00 - 9:00 P. M.

The Institute offers courses on the college level in engineering fundamentals. They are designed primarily to train employed men. Students who have transferred to other colleges have received credit for work at the Institute.

Classes are held at the Central High School from 7:00 to 10:00 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Laboratory and special courses are held at other times and places as announced.

Students who successfully complete the five year program receive a diploma. Special courses are given to qualified students as their needs dictate.

To be admitted, a student must be at least 17 years of age and satisfy the admissions committee as to his fitness to pursue the work.

Tuition for a full course of three subjects, for the First and Second (winter) Terms is $135.00, exclusive of Laboratory, for which an additional charge is made when taken. Tuition for the Third (summer) Term varies from $28.00 to $43.00 depending on courses taken. Tuition for special subjects varies from $10.00 to $30.00 per subject per term.

ENGINEERING, SCIENCE and MANAGEMENT WAR TRAINING COURSES

(E.S.M.W.T.)

This program offered by Yale University and the Bridgeport Engineering Institute is administered through the U. S. Office of Education for specialized training in industrial fields essential to war production. The program consists of short-term intensive evening courses to meet the needs in war production and to train men returning from the armed forces.

There are no tuition fees. Admission of applicants is based upon an individual conference. The employer's indorsement of the applicant is valuable.

REGISTRATION

Bridgeport Engineering Institute and ESMWT
September 6 to 15, Central High School,
Evenings, except Saturday and Sunday

CLASSES BEGIN

INSTITUTE, September 25th
ESMWT, September 22nd

●

BRIDGEPORT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

804 MAIN STREET
BRIDGEPORT 4, CONN.

Telephone 3-6141 — 8:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.
General Evening School
Americanization Classes
John A. Young, Superintendent
John T. Wadsworth, Director
Frank Piazza, Principal General Evening School
Central High School
Telephone 3-8447
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, 7:30 to 9:30 P. M.

The General Evening School offers a variety of courses to enrich the lives and increase the productive capacity of adults. It attempts to direct any person with an urge for more education along the roads he needs to travel.

Sessions are held from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays in the Central High School. Most courses meet once a week and in most courses one may enter at any time. There is no tuition for Bridgeport residents except for the courses given in cooperation with the New Haven State Teachers College. The cost for these latter courses, given on a college level either for credit or non-credit, is $10.00.

The Americanization Classes offer English, government and an understanding of American customs and ideals to people who want to become citizens. They offer to naturalized citizens a wider knowledge of English and a fuller understanding of our community life.

Sessions are held on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 7:00 to 9:00 P. M. There are also classes in the day time, usually in a school or a branch library.

SCHOOLS

Central High
Warren Harding High
Jefferson
Longfellow
Columbus
Shelton
Waltersville
Lincoln

Registration and Classes begin October 2, 1944.

◆

BRIDGEPORT SUNDAY EVENING COMMUNITY FORUM

THE UNITED CHURCH
877 PARK AVENUE
BRIDGEPORT 4, CONN.

Judge James C. Shannon, President
The Reverend Fred Hoskins, D. D., Leader
Telephone 5-3108 — 8:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

The Forum is an enterprise in popular education, organized to promote tolerance and good will among people of all faiths, creeds and political affiliations.

Many types of educational features are included in its program, such as news interpretations, illustrated travelogues, programs related to science, music, art, religion and politics.

The Forum meets on Sunday evenings at 7:30 in the United Church. Everyone is welcome. Admission is free.

Program begins November 5, 1944.

●

THE BULLARD-HAVENS TECHNICAL SCHOOL

401 KOSSUTH STREET
BRIDGEPORT 1, CONN.

John H. Hill, Director
R. W. MacComiskey, Asst. Director
Telephone 4-3118 — 8:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.

To develop decent self supporting and competent citizens, in that society may be improved through the development of a vocationally trained and economically enlightened people.

Courses are offered in a number of trades on the semi-skilled, skilled and technical levels.

There are day and evening sessions.

The day school is in session daily, except Saturday from 8:00 A. M. to 3:00 P. M., the evening school from 7:00 to 10:00 P. M. five nights a week.

To enter the four year course in skilled trade training or short unit specific pay roll job training, the student must have completed the 8th grade . For the three year or two year skilled trades and technical courses the student must have completed the 10th grade or High School respectively.

There is no tuition in either day or evening school.

Day School begins September 6.
Evening School begins in October.

●

FAIRFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOLS

100 REEF ROAD
FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT
Telephone 9-1648

ADULT EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Catherine D. Slattery, Supervisor
Telephone 9-0424 — 8:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

Through this course, parents gain a knowledge of current government issues, which enables them to co-operate with day school teachers by discussions with their children.

Information gained at these evening classes, aids the aliens to pass the tests for citizenship also gives them a practical understanding of our democracy.

Those desiring to make applications for citizenship, will receive the necessary assistance from the evening school teachers.

Americanization classes for citizenship training in the basic principals of government of the United States are held in Sherman, McKinley, and Nathan Hale Schools from 7:00 to 9:00 P. M. on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. There is no cost. Anyone may register who desires to become a citizen.

Classes begin September 25, 1944.

●

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

360 STATE STREET
BRIDGEPORT 3, CONN.

Bernard M. Tower, President
Harold Morris, Executive Director
Telephone 3-4188 — 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.

The Community Center endeavors to meet the wholesome requirements of the adult and to develop opportunities for interests in culture, in health, in recreation, in arts and in hobbies.

There are no formal requirements for admission except that one must be at least 18 years of age. Classes and activities meet both during the day and at night. In some instances a nominal fee is necesary, in others a membership fee is required.

The Program begins early in October.

JUNIOR COLLEGE OF CONNECTICUT

1001 FAIRFIELD AVENUE
BRIDGEPORT 5, CONN.

E. Everett Cortright, President
James H. Halsey, Director of Evening Classes
Telephone 4-4117 and 4-4118
10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M. — 2:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.
7:30 P. M. to 9:30 P. M.

The College is coeducational, non-sectarian, and operates as a non-profit institution managed by a board of trustees. Graduates receive the Associate in Arts (A. A.) or the Associate in Science (A. S.) degrees.

A wide program of two-year general and preprofessional curriculums are offered which parallel freshman and sophomore years in senior colleges. Students completing these curriculums may transfer to senior institutions with junior class standing. The College also offers a number of two-year practical courses which prepare students specifically for some of the many semi-professions.

Almost all of these opportunities are given on an equal basis in both day and evening classes. However, in the evening program there is also a series of Certificate Courses in many practical fields which can be completed in three years. and which represent college credits equivalent to one full year.

There are also numerous opportunities for the adult who may wish to study as a special student on a part-time basis in either day or evening classes. Without the usual academic restrictions imposed on those who are seeking degrees or certificates, the special student can choose from over 100 subjects in courses in algebra to zoology, and in this manner make up educational deficiencies, increase vocational efficiency, or merely study for pleasure.

The College will provide opportunities for those persons whose normal educational procedure has been interrupted by military service or war work so that they may renew their college programs without duplication of former studies and with every consideration for maximum achievement in minimum time.

Applicants must be sixteen years of age. The registration fee for new students is $5 in the evening classes and $10 in day classes. The tuition is $11 per semester hour.

●

THE STERLING HOUSE COMMUNITY CENTER

2283 MAIN STREET
STRATFORD, CONN.

Mrs. H. H. Brown, Executive Secretary
Telephone 7-2106

The Sterling Community House is a center for the social entertainment, recreation and education for the people of Stratford. It organizes musical, dramatic, art, drawing, and hobby groups that people may be brought into new and fertile associations.

Classes meet both in the day, and evening throughout the week, and are determined by the demand at the time. Anyone may come who has a sincere desire for the particular activity in which he is interested.

The fee, when it is necessary, varies from $ .50 to $1.00 per session.

Classes begin the week of September 18, 1944.

●

STRATFORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ADULT EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
STRATFORD, CONN.

Miss Ruth Unsderfer, Supervisor
75 Avon Street, Stratford, Conn.
Telephone Stratford High School 7-0550
7:00 to 9:00 P. M.
Monday, Tuesday and Thursday

The Stratford Evening School Program is planned to serve the needs of the community. The courses offered will be based upon the desires expressed b ythose who register. No course will be given unless ten or more people are interested.

Any Stratford resident may enter without cost, providing he is 16 years of age, and *not* attending High School.

Commercial Courses and courses in technical work are given at Stratford High School on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday nights, from 7:00 to 9:00 o'clock.

Additional courses will be made available upon upon request of a sufficient number of interested people.

The Americanization Classes, in preparation for citizenship, or improvement in English, meet at

HONEYSPOT SCHOOL
Monday, Tuesday and Thursday

FRANKLIN SCHOOL
Monday and Tuesday

STONY BROOK SCHOOL
Wednesday and Thursday

Registration every evening, 7:00 to 9:00 P. M., week of September 11, 1944.

Americanization Classes begin September 25, 1944.

●

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

**651 STATE STREET
BRIDGEPORT 3, CONN.**

Max W. Miller, Program Director
Telephone 6-1181

The Association conducts educational programs on an informal adult level for men and women seeking knowledge related to some specific field of interest. Offerings are extremely elastic in scope, including lectures, discussion forums and informal talks.

A few activities are presented on a regular classroom basis and are non-credit. The curriculum is flexible and subject to additions and changes to meet the desire of enrollees.

Groups usually meet weekly, frequently in the evening and in short unit courses from six to ten sessions. Fees and other requirements are determined by the subject offered.

The First Class begins September 26, 1944.

●

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

263 GOLDEN HILL STREET
BRIDGEPORT 4, CONN.

Miss Carol Andersen, Adult Education Secretary
Telephone 4-6154 — 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.

The Association serves the young women of the community. In adult education it studies their needs and arranges classes and activity groups which will meet those needs. Classes are held both day and evening and are open to both men and women. Groups usually meet once a week. The number of sessions varies, usually from six to ten in each term. Tuition is dependent upon the cost of the class.

Registration begins October 2, 1944.

Classes begin October 9, 1944.

This announcement is published by the Board of Education of Bridgeport, Connecticut in the interest of the community task which lies ahead.

INDEX

The subjects given are not a complete list. There will be additions in many instances and other changes may be necessary. For the Junior College of Connecticut only subjects are included which are given after the regular day session is over. Subjects given during the day are marked with D, these given at night with N. For convenience the institutions offering a subject are represented by number in accordance with the list below.

1. American Red Cross, Bridgeport
2. American Red Cross, Fairfield
3. American Red Cross, Stratford
4. Bridgeport Engineering Institute
5. Bridgeport Public Schools
6. Bridgeport Sunday Evening Community Forum
7. Bullard-Havens Technical School
8. E. S. M. W. T.
9. Fairfield Public Schools
10. Jewish Community Center
11. Junior College of Connecticut
12. Sterling House Community Center
13. Stratford Public Schools
14. Young Men's Christian Association
15. Young Women's Christian Association

Accident Prevention 1DN, 2DN
Accounting 5N, 11N
Advertising 11N
Algebra 4N, 5N
Americanization 5DN, 9N, 13N
Antique China and Porcelain 15N
Applied Kinematics 4N
Applied Mathematics 4N
Applied Mechanics 8N

Arithmetic 5N
Art 5N, 10N, 11N, 12DN, 15D
Athletics 10N
Auditing 11N
Automobile Mechanics 7DN
Automotive Trades 7DN
Blue Print Reading 5N, 7N, 9N
Bookkeeping 5N
Building Trades 7DN
Business Correspondence 11N
Business Law 4N
Calculus 4N, 11N
Canteen 1DN, 2DN
Carpentry 7DN
Chemistry 4N, 5N, 11N
Child Study 10D
Citizenship 5DN, 9N, 13N
Commercial Art 7DN
Concerts 10N
Consumer Education 10D
Contemporary World Politics 5N
Contract Bridge 15N
Cooking 5N
Diemaking 7DN
Drafting 5N, 7DN, 8N, 9N
Drama 10N
Economics 4N, 11N
Effective Speaking 5N, 14N
Electrical Engineering 4N
Electrical Trades 7DN
Electricity 8N
Electro-chemistry 4N
Electronics 8N
English 4N, 5DN, 7N, 9N, 11N, 13N, 14D
Factory Management 4N
First Aid 1DN, 2DN, 3N, 10N
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French 5N, 12DN, 15N
Geometry 4N, 5N
German 11N
Government, American 5DN, 9N, 11N, 13N
Graphic Arts Trades 7DN
Guidance and Personnel 11N

Hand Crafts 15N
Heating Engineering 4N
Hebrew 10N
History, American 5DN, 9N, 11N, 13N
Home Nursing 1DN, 2DN, 3N
Household Repairs 5N
Hydraulics 4N
Industrial Construction 4N
Industrial Maintenance 8N
Industrial Supervision 8N
Italian 5N
Journalism 11N
Knitting 5N
Life Saving 1DN
Lip Reading 5N
Little Theatre 15N
Machine Design 4N
Machine Shop 5N, 7DN
Machine Tool Work 4N
Masonry 7DN
Mathematics 4N, 5N, 7N, 9N, 11N
Mechanical Engineering 4N
Mechanical Trades 7DN
Metallurgy 4N, 8N
Metal Processing 4N, 8N
Motion Economy and Methods 8N
Music 10N, 12N, 15N
Nutrition 1DN, 2N, 3N
Offiice Practice 5N
Office Filing 9N
Painting, portrait 15DN
Painting, still life 12N, 15N
Painting and Drawing 11N
Painting and Papering 7DN
Pattern Making 7DN
Philosophy 5N, 11N
Photography 15N
Photo-Lithography 7DN
Physics 4N, 7N, 11N
Plumbing 7DN
Pottery 15N
Pre-flight Training 5N, 12N
Printing 7DN
Production Planning 8N

Psychology 5N, 11N
Public Speaking 5N, 11N
Radio 11N
Reading for Pleasure 5N
Russian History 14N
Salesmanship 11N
Screw Machine 7DN
Sculpture 5N, 15N
Sewing 5N, 15N
Slide Rule 4N, 5N
Sociology 11N
Spanish 5N, 11N, 12N, 14N
Staff Assistance 1DN
Stenography 5N, 11N
Swimming 1D, 2D
Taxation, Federal 11N
Technical Inspection 8N
Tool Design 8N
Toolmaking 7DN
Trade Mathematics 7N
Trigonometry 4N
Typewriting 5N, 9N, 11N
Water Safety 1D, 2D
Weaving 15D
Wood Carving 15
World Affairs 5N
Yiddish 10N

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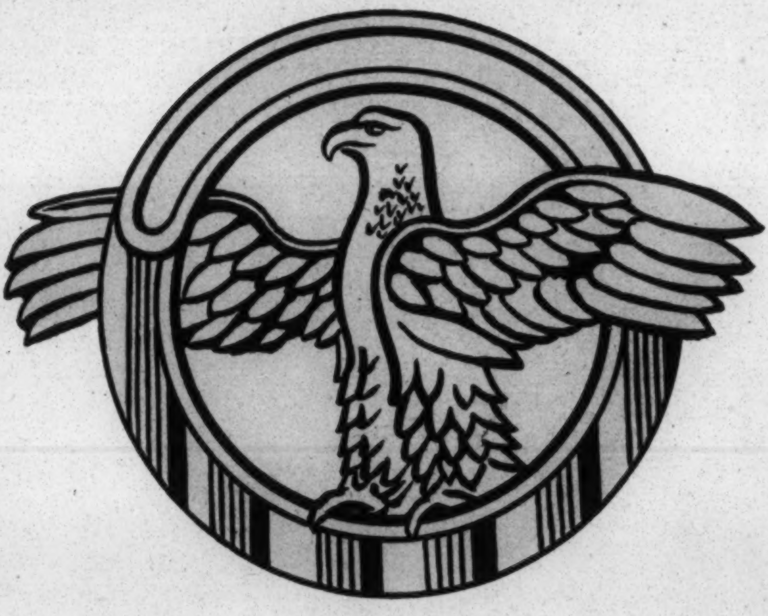

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- Connecticut Reemployment Commission -

Conn

AVOIDING THE VETERAN'S RUNAROUND

-Tyrus Hillway-

Bridgeport, Connecticut, appears to be one of the first American communities to attempt the mobilization of its entire resources for an attack upon the problems of the veteran's readjustment.

To Bridgeporters, readjustment means not merely the return of service men and women to civilian life but the reconversion of every phase of the community's activities to peace-time status. While the veteran's problem is most urgent, perhaps more serious and difficult will be problems relating to the displaced war worker, the occupational in-migrant, and the young person who neglected education during the war for the sake of a temporary job. Bridgeporters believe that the veteran's future depends upon the satisfactory readjustment of his family and his neighbors, and they hope to provide a community climate in which there are adequate economic, social, and educational opportunities for all.

Development of the Program

Beginnings were made when several community groups--the social agencies, the Chamber of Commerce, the veterans' organizations, and others--began publicly to discuss the need, as early as 1943, for a sound program to deal with veterans' problems and the relocation, retraining, and reemployment of war workers. Considerable stimulation was received from the Connecticut Reemployment Commission, an advisory body appointed by the governor and stemming from proposals of its chairman, Carl A. Gray of Plainville. The "Gray Plan" provided a framework upon which Bridgeporters could build an organization adapted to their own special needs and conditions.

At the request of interested citizens, the mayor invited J. William Hope, one of the best-liked men in the community and a recognized leader in civic affairs, to serve as coordinator and organizer of a city-wide program to assist veterans. After an "old-fashioned town meeting" at which a plan was presented, discussed, and accepted by the citizens, Fairfield, Stratford, and the smaller towns in the Bridgeport area were ready to join the project. During the summer of 1944, with the understanding that all steps taken would be regarded as experimental and subject to revision if a fair trial proved them ineffective, actual operation of the program was begun.

One of the vital questions in the implementation of the plan was how to establish a firm democratic basis, representative of all citizens in the area and free of domination by any political, economic, or social group. In the matter of financial support, for example, it was clear that the money needed could be secured from the municipal treasury, from business or manufacturing organizations, or from three or four generous individuals. To have accepted support from one of these might have burdened the program unduly with the suspicion--just or unjust--of domination by men with special interests to protect. Instead, all funds were derived from a source to which contributions are made voluntarily by nearly every family in the area, the United Community and War Fund. Through this agency the feeling of approbation or disapprobation which the people of the area may entertain toward the program is expressed significantly in the size of their annual contributions.

Community Committees

The most important work under the Bridgeport plan is done in some thirty cooperating committees representing different phases of the community's life. There is a committee of labor men, a committee of educators, a committee of lawyers, a committee of religious leaders, a committee of insurance men, a committee of veterans' organizations, and so on.

These committees are established for study and action on readjustment problems in their own fields. The labor committee, which consists of representatives from each of the fifty-seven labor unions in the community, searches for methods of making easier the reabsorption of the discharged service man and woman into the labor group. It encourages the extension of training opportunities in the trades; it informs its members of the legal status and privileges of the workman who has served in the military forces of World War II; it looks into the reasons for any difficulties which arise between civilian workers and veterans or between veterans and employers; it gathers and distributes information about postwar economic problems, especially those problems which particularly involve the veteran; and it helps to make the community climate one of cooperation and understanding rather than one of aloofness and suspicion.

In the same spirit of cooperative concentration upon the mutual problem, one hundred and twenty priests, rabbis, and ministers who constitute the religious committee sat down around a common board and discussed ways in which they can be of service to the veteran and his family. The committee on education examined the training facilities of the community to determine what educational gaps must be filled and issued a directory of courses and institutions to help veterans and other adults in finding the kinds of training which the schools of the area can offer. The insurance committee appointed from its membership a number of advisers who assist the veteran with problems relating to his National Service Life Insurance and with other insurance matters. The banking committee agreed upon a common policy with respect to "G. I." loans and selected a financial expert recently discharged from the Army to give advice to veterans upon loans and finances.

In addition to dealing with matters falling within their own spheres of activity, the committees prepare the community climate for an era of peace. Through the newspapers, on the radio, in public discussions, and by special booklets and other mailings, men and women who have studied the veteran's needs and who know the community's resources for meeting them keep the public informed of both needs and services.

Each of the cooperating committees elects its own chairman to serve on a guiding body called the Reemployment and Veteran's Advisory Committee.

Veteran's Center

To provide a place where discharged service people can find information and counseling upon problems of readjustment, the United Community and War Fund authorized the purchase of a fine old building in the center of Bridgeport and the employment of a staff of trained professional workers to man it. This building is now known as the Community Advisory Service Center. Dr. Randall B. Hammick, who has studied problems of educational and vocational adjustment in the Graduate School of Yale University and who had experimented with a counseling program for young men in Hartford, Connecticut, was invited to Bridgeport as director of the Center.

For Bridgeport veterans the nearest facilities of the Veterans Administration were at Newington, in the northern part of Connecticut, and at New York City. Several rooms were set aside in the Bridgeport Center as medical, clerical and reception offices; and an invitation was extended to the Veterans Administration to use these rooms without cost. This means that veterans can come to the Center to apply for pensions, to seek vocational rehabilitation, to secure medical treatment, to make arrangements for hospital care, to claim the benefits made available under the "G. I. Bill," and to deal at first hand with an agency charged by the Congress with chief responsibility for administering the federal statutes affecting veterans.

Other federal and state bureaus which offer services to the veteran entered the picture. Space was made at the Center for a district office of the Selective Service System, whose duty it is to assist the veteran in securing his former job. The Connecticut Reemployment Commission, whose advice and stimulation had much influence in the development of Bridgeport's program, was offered space and equipment for a representative who could study the operation of the plan and carry news of its failures and successes to other parts of the state. The State Bureau of Rehabilitation Service, which gives aid to adults who have disabilities not traceable to military service, established an office in the building.

The professional staff of the Center includes, besides its director, a vocational adviser to give information and counseling on many problems connected with jobs, an educational adviser to help veterans in dealing with schools and other sources of training, a social worker to talk over personal difficulties and to refer domestic problems to agencies in the community which can provide suitable aid, and a psychometrist who administers tests of interests, aptitudes, and academic ability. The principal objectives of these advisers are to discover what problems of adjustment, if any, the veteran may have and to give him complete information about the resources in the community which stand ready to serve his needs. The functions of state, federal, and local agencies are not usurped but are supplemented and strengthened.

Besides the various agencies and the paid professional staff, the Center houses a number of expert counselors in various fields who either volunteer their services or are paid through private sources. The insurance counselors, appointed by the committee on insurance, spend several hours a week at the Center. Volunteer clerical workers keep the Center's typewriters busy afternoons and evenings. A financial adviser is on duty full-time, his salary paid by the banks and loan companies of the city. A dietician spends half a day each week at the Center to discuss foods and their uses with people who have dietary problems. In the community are other volunteers who have agreed to set aside time from busy schedules to talk with veterans upon matters in which they can offer special help. There are psychiatrists who give examinations and treatment. There are printers who furnish photostatic copies of discharge papers. There are lawyers who provide free legal advice. These men and women can be called upon at need with the full assurance that the services which they offer at no expense to the veteran will be of high professional quality and will be donated not as charity but as a contribution to the total welfare of the community.

Of the many other cooperating agencies that make special provisions for assisting the returned service man--the American Red Cross, the United States

Employment Service, the schools and colleges, the social agencies, the public libraries, the veterans' organizations, the service clubs, and countless others-little need be said here; their work and facilities are well known and understood. All have parts to play in the Bridgeport program.

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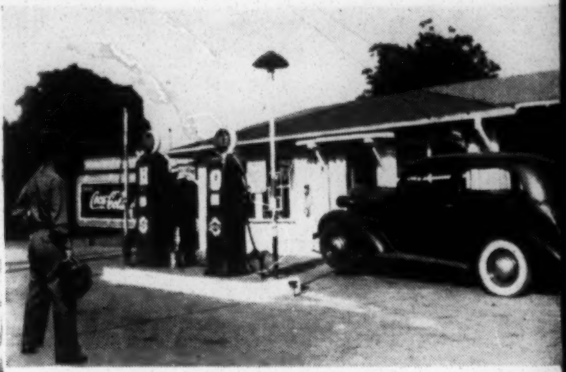

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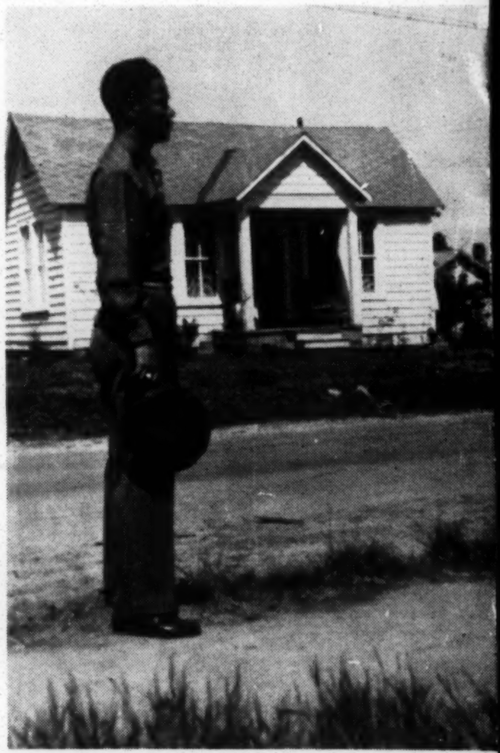

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